

**HEBREW COGNATES
IN AMHARIC**

BY

WOLF LESLAU

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ • WIESBADEN

WOLF LESLAU · HEBREW COGNATES IN AMHARIC

HEBREW COGNATES
IN AMHARIC

BY

WOLF LESLAU

1969

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN

© Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1969
Alle Rechte vorbehalten
Photographische und photomechanische Wiedergabe
nur mit ausdrücklicher Genehmigung des Verlages
Satz und Druck : Imprimerie Orientaliste, Löwen (Belgien)
Printed in Belgium

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	VII
ABBREVIATIONS	IX
INTRODUCTION	1
PHONETIC AND ETYMOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS	5
AMHARIC-HEBREW INDEX	19
HEBREW-AMHARIC INDEX	87

PREFACE

The present study results from a dinner conversation I had in Addis Ababa in October 1965 with Mr. S. Divon, the then Israeli Ambassador to Ethiopia. Mr. Divon was greatly interested in Amharic and in our discussion of various problems of the language he expressed the opinion that Amharic had a considerable number of Hebrew cognates. While we did not enter into details concerning the problem I have the impression that Mr. Divon was more positive than I was in regard to the percentage of these Hebrew cognates. I promised him to investigate the problem and the present study is the result of this investigation.

ABBREVIATIONS

BOOKS

- Armbruster = C.H. Armbruster, *Initia Amharica*. An introduction to spoken Amharic. III. Amharic-English Vocabulary. Cambridge, 1920.
- Brockelmann = C. Brockelmann, *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der semitischen Sprachen*. Berlin, 1908-1913.
- Buck = C.D. Buck, *A Dictionary of selected synonyms in the principal Indo-European languages*. Chicago, 1949.
- Cohen = M. Cohen, *Etudes d'éthiopien méridional*. Paris, 1931.
- Denominatives = W. Leslau, «Ethiopic denominatives with nominal morphemes», *Le Muséon* 75 (1962), pp. 139-175.
- Dillmann = C.F.A. Dillmann, *Lexicon linguae aethiopicae*. Lipsiae, 1865.
- Fraenkel = S. Fraenkel, *Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen*. Leiden, 1886.
- Guidi = I. Guidi, *Vocabolario amarico-italiano*. Rome, 1901.
- Koehler = L. Koehler and W. Baumgartner, *Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti libros*. Leiden, 1957.
- Leslau = W. Leslau, *Ethiopic and South Arabic contributions to the Hebrew lexicon*. University of California Publications in Semitic philology, vol. 20, 1958.
- Lokotsch = K. Lokotsch, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der europäischen Wörter orientalischen Ursprungs*. Heidelberg, 1927.
- Noeldeke = T. Noeldeke, *Neue Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft*. Strassburg, 1910.
- Praetorius = F. Praetorius, *Die amharische Sprache*. Halle, 1879.
- Růžička = R. Růžička, *Konsonantische Dissimilation in den semitischen Sprachen*. Leipzig, 1909.
- Ullendorff = E. Ullendorff, *The Semitic languages of Ethiopia*. A comparative phonology. London, 1955.
- Wagner = M. Wagner, *Die lexikalischen und grammatikalischen Aramaismen im alttestamentlichen Hebräisch*. Berlin, 1966.
- Zimmern = H. Zimmern, *Akkadische Fremdwörter als Beweis für babylonischen Kultureinfluss*. Leipzig, 1917.

LANGUAGES AND SYMBOLS

- Amh. = Amharic; Aram. = Aramaic; G. = Geez; Hebr. = Hebrew; Neo-Hebr. = Neo-Hebrew.
- ? = laryngeal
- f. = feminine; m. = masculine; n. = noun; pl. = plural; sg. = singular; v. = verb

INTRODUCTION

Amharic is a Semitic language. Together with Geez, Tigre, Tigrinya in the north, and Gurage, Harari, Argobba and Gafat in the south, it belongs to the Semitic language family spoken in Ethiopia. One would, therefore, expect to find in Amharic a considerable number of roots also occurring in Semitic as a whole or in one or another individual Semitic language. This does not seem to be the case. I believe that the reason for the relatively small number of Semitic roots in Amharic is to be explained by the fact that, on the one hand, Amharic (as well as the other Ethiopian languages) developed within itself a considerable number of roots not found in Semitic, and, on the other hand, it borrowed many roots from Cushitic. I should add right away, however, that this statement is hypothetical since no thorough study has been made on the subject. The present investigation on Hebrew cognates in Amharic is a beginning in this direction.

The first step in this study was to decide what should be included in the list of cognates. Charles F. Hockett, *A course in modern linguistics* (New York, 1958), p. 486, judiciously defines 'cognate' as follows :

« Whenever we compare two forms of speech — two dialects of a single language, two related languages, or even two languages chosen at random — we encounter some words which are similar in sound and in meaning. This double similarity may be due to (a) accident (German *nass* 'wet' : Zuni *nas* 'wet'), (b) borrowing, from one form of speech into the other or into both from some third (German and English *rouge*, both from French), or (c) direct inheritance in both forms of speech from an earlier form of speech which was the common ancestor of the two. In the third case, we call the words *cognates* ».

Following this definition we feel no hesitation, of course, concerning a verb such as Amh. *sämma* 'hear' since this root goes back to a common ancestor *sm'*.

What is, however, the status of Amh. *zakar* 'souvenir, holiday in honor of a saint'. It is undoubtedly taken from Geez, and consequently it is not to be considered a Hebrew cognate in Amharic, but a Hebrew cognate in Geez. Should, therefore, *zakar* be included in this study?

Or, how about Amh. *zämmärä* 'sing a song', taken from Geez *zämmärä* which in turn is considered a loanword from Aramaic? The root *zmr* is, therefore, not even a Hebrew cognate in Geez, and still less in Amharic. Should, therefore, *zmr* be included in this study?

Or, how about Amh. *aton* 'furnace', Geez *'aton*, Hebrew *'attün*? If Zimmermann (p. 32) is correct in stating that the origin of the root is the Akkadian *atūnu*, *utūnu* that passed into Aramaic-Hebrew >Arabic, Ethiopic, the noun exists in nearly all the Semitic languages but is not a cognate in any of two Semitic

languages since it is a borrowing from Akkadian which is not the ancestor of the Semitic languages. Should, therefore, *aton* be included in this study ?

Or, how about Amh. *hakim* 'doctor' taken from Arabic *hakim*, from a root that exists in nearly all the Semitic languages, including Hebrew. Should then the loanword *hakim* and the other Arabic loanwords be included in this study ?

Finally, how about Amh. *wāyn* 'grape' that exists in nearly all the Semitic languages including Hebrew and Ethiopic, but is borrowed from a non-Semitic source ? Should a non-Semitic root found in many Semitic languages be included in this study ?

On the basis of the above-mentioned definition of a cognate, the various borrowings should not be included in the present study, which deals with Hebrew cognates in Amharic. I have included them, however, because it cannot always be stated with certainty whether a given Amharic word is a loanword from one or another language. Is Amharic *mällākā* 'possess' for instance, taken from Geez or is it from a Proto-Ethiopic root ? It is most probably taken from Geez, but there is no definite formal or semantic proof of this. Or is Amh. *zānāb* 'anteroom' (in Geez *zānāb* means 'tail', Hebrew *zānāb*) definitely an Arabic loanword ? More complicated is the example of Amharic *zāmān* 'time', Geez *zāmān*, Hebrew *zēmān* regarding which there is even uncertainty as to whether it is of Akkadian or of Persian origin.

It is because of the occasional uncertainty as to the origin of some loanwords that I have thought it advisable to include in this study roots that are certain or doubtful borrowings. I have, of course, indicated in each case the origin of the root by using a phrase such as 'taken from', or 'probably taken from', and so on. The reader is thus made aware of the origin of the root, and will not consider it a cognate of Hebrew where the borrowing from one or another language is probable or certain.

Another decision that had to be made concerns the type of Hebrew to be included in the comparisons; should it be the vocabulary of both Biblical Hebrew and post-Biblical Hebrew (that I call Neo-Hebrew), or of Biblical Hebrew only with the exclusion of the Neo-Hebrew vocabulary ? I decided to include any Hebrew root, regardless of the stage in its linguistic development, for the simple reason that the Bible, because of its limited literary corpus, does not contain the whole Hebrew vocabulary. Many roots not existing in the Bible occur in the post-Biblical literature and are most probably to be considered as original as those of the Biblical texts. I marked the Biblical roots as Hebrew (abbreviated Hebr.) and the post-Biblical roots as Neo-Hebrew (abbreviated Neo-Hebr.).

For a better understanding of the origin of the Amharic root I also cite Geez since Geez has preserved all the original consonants of Proto-Ethiopic and, therefore, helps in the analysis of the Amharic root. It is interesting to

note that there is a considerable number of Amharic roots with Hebrew cognates but without a correspondence in Geez.

For comparisons that are more or less obvious I give no bibliographical reference even though the comparison may have been proposed by my predecessors. Whenever I have come to the same conclusion as one of my predecessors but independently of him, I have indicated this fact by the statement «so also». Where I have accepted the etymology proposed in a previous study I indicate this by identifying the source in parentheses.

For the Amharic roots I occasionally give the most frequently used derivatives. Thus, for instance, *laḡ* 'child' from *wällädä* 'give birth', *mälaktäñña* 'messenger' from *lakä* 'send', *mārara* 'bitter' from *märrärä* 'be bitter'. I have done so for the benefit of the scholar in Amharic whose familiarity with the language may raise a question as to whether certain forms, some obvious, others less obvious, have Hebrew cognates.

The reader will notice that I occasionally use expressions such as 'possibly' or 'probably' when suggesting a somewhat doubtful comparison. I prefer to use terms expressing caution whenever the comparison or the etymology is not certain, rather than to make an unqualified statement.

Concerning the percentage of Hebrew cognates in Amharic only an approximation can be given, because of the fact that we do not know the complete vocabulary of Amharic. Besides, only the roots, and not the derived forms, come into consideration; and it is at times difficult to isolate the root. One of the reasons for the difficulty in isolating a root lies in the variety of its meanings. It is not always easy to decide whether these meanings are in fact from a single root.

The most complete dictionary of Amharic, that of J. Baeteman, *Dictionnaire amarigna-français* (Dire-Daoua, 1929) lists about 5700 roots. Not counting the Arabic loanwords in Amharic, the present study lists about 500 Hebrew cognates in Amharic. This represents less than ten per cent of the Amharic vocabulary. Needless to say, it does not represent the percentage of the Semitic cognates in Amharic, since the Semitic languages other than Hebrew are not taken into consideration in the present study.

PHONETIC AND ETYMOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

This section gives first the transcription and transliteration of the vowels, and then three tables dealing with the regular phonetic correspondences between Amharic, Geez and Hebrew. The tables are followed by general observations on phonetic changes occurring in Amharic that justify the suggested comparisons and etymologies.

TRANSLATION and TRANSLITERATION

Vowels

The Geez and Amharic vowels are transcribed as follows : 1st order *ä*, 2nd order *u*, 3rd order *i*, 4th order *a*, 5th order *e*, 6th order *ə*, 7th order *o*.

The Hebrew vowels are transliterated as follows :

פתח *a*, קמץ *ā*, חירק *i*, צירה *e*, טויל *ē*, חולם and קמץ קטן *o*, קבוץ and שורק *u*, שוא *ē*. A חטף is marked by the full raised vowel; e.g. *a* for חטף פתח.

The length is marked by \bar{v} ; thus *i*, *ē*, *ō*, and so on.

Consonants

For the transcription of the Geez, Amharic and Hebrew consonants, see the tables.

TABLES OF CORRESPONDENCES

Table 1

This table gives the etymological correspondence between Amharic, Geez and Hebrew.

The arrangement of the table is as follows :

- 1) the consonants in the Latin alphabetical order
- 2) the glottal stop
- 3) initial vowel carriers
- 4) palatalized
- 5) labiovelars

Each transcribed symbol is followed by the Amharic symbol or symbols to which it corresponds. The consonants are given in the order of the Latin alphabet.

The symbol / indicates the various spellings for the same sound.

	Amharic	Geez	Hebrew
1)	<i>b</i> በ	በ <i>b</i>	ב <i>b</i> ¹
	<i>d</i> ደ	ደ <i>d</i>	ד <i>d</i>
	<i>f</i> ፈ	ፈ <i>f</i>	פ <i>p</i>
	<i>g</i> ג	ג <i>g</i>	ג <i>g</i>
	<i>h</i> ሀ/ሐ/ሀ	ሀ <i>h</i> , ሐ <i>h</i> , ሀ <i>h</i>	ה <i>h</i> , ח <i>h</i> ²
	<i>k</i> ከ	ከ <i>k</i>	כ <i>k</i>
	<i>l</i> ለ	ለ <i>l</i>	ל <i>l</i>
	<i>m</i> ሙ	ሙ <i>m</i>	מ <i>m</i>
	<i>n</i> ነ	ነ <i>n</i>	נ <i>n</i>
	<i>p</i> ፒ	ፒ <i>p</i>	
	<i>q</i> ቅ	ቅ <i>q</i>	ק <i>q</i>
	<i>r</i> ረ	ረ <i>r</i>	ר <i>r</i>
	<i>s</i> ሰ/ሠ	ሰ <i>s</i> , ሠ <i>s</i> ³	ש <i>s</i> , ש <i>s</i> , ס <i>s</i>
	<i>ʃ</i> ጸ	ጸ <i>ʃ</i> , ፀ <i>ʃ</i> ⁴	צ <i>ʃ</i>
	<i>t</i> ተ	ተ <i>t</i>	ת <i>t</i>
	<i>tʃ</i> ጠ	ጠ <i>tʃ</i> , ጸ <i>ʃ</i>	ט <i>tʃ</i> , צ <i>ʃ</i>
	<i>w</i> ወ	ወ <i>w</i>	ו <i>w</i> , ו <i>y</i>
	<i>y</i> የ	የ <i>y</i>	י <i>y</i>
	<i>z</i> ዘ	ዘ <i>z</i>	ז <i>z</i>

2) ' medially represented in Amharic as ሐ, ፀ corresponds to Geez ሐ', ፀ', Hebrew כ', צ'.

3) ሐ, ፀ in initial positions lost their consonant value and are merely vowel carriers corresponding to :

Geez : ሐ', ፀ', ሀ *h*, ሐ *h*, ሀ *h*

Hebrew : כ', צ', ה *h*, ח *h*

Examples :

Amh. ሐሰረ *assārā* 'bind' : G. ሐሰረ *'asārā*, Hebr. אסר *'āsār*

Amh. ጳይን *ayn* 'eye' : G. ጳይን *'ayn*, Hebr. עין *'ayin*

Amh. ሐለ *allā* 'be' : G. ሀለወ *hallāwā*

Amh. ሐለሙ *allāmā* 'dream' : G. ሐለሙ *ḥalāmā*, Hebr. חלם *ḥālam*

Amh. ሐለቀ *allāqā* 'come to an end' : G. ገለቀ *ḥalqā*

For medial and final Geez and Hebrew ' , ሐ, ሐ, and ሐ, see tables 2, 3, and pp. 8, 9.

¹ The spirants ከ, ፈ, ፈ, ገ, ገ, ገ are transcribed by the corresponding stops with a line under them; thus ሐ, ፈ, ገ, and so on.

² Occasionally Amharic ሐ corresponds to Geez and Hebrew *k*; for examples, see p. 11.

³ The original pronunciation of Geez ሐ is unknown (see Ullendorff 111-114). The exact correspondence between Geez ሐ *s*, ሐ *s* (in Amharic both *s*) and the sibilants ש *s*, ש *s*, and ס *s* of Hebrew requires more investigation.

⁴ The original pronunciation of Geez ፀ is unknown. As for the Amharic symbols ጸ/ፀ both pronounced *ʃ*, they occur mainly in learned words.

4) Prepalatals. Amharic has a series of prepalatalized sounds, *š, ḡ, ž, č, ċ, ñ, y* not existing in Geez. These prepalatals are either phonemic or arise from their non-prepalatal corresponding sounds for phonetic reasons. (For more details, see Ullendorff 129-149).

The most normal correspondence in Geez and Hebrew is the original non-prepalatalized consonant.

Amharic	Geez	Hebrew
š ḥ	ሰ <i>s, w š</i>	ש <i>š, ṣ, s</i>
ḡ ḫ	ደ <i>d</i>	ד <i>d</i>
ž z	ዘ <i>z</i>	ז <i>z</i>
č č	ተ <i>t</i>	ת <i>t</i>
ċ ʕ	ጠ <i>t, x s, θ d</i>	ט <i>t, s</i>
ñ ʔ	ነ <i>n</i>	נ <i>n</i>
y ʕ	ለ <i>l</i>	ל <i>l</i>

5) Labiovelars

<i>gʷ</i> ጒ	ጒ <i>gʷ</i>	ג <i>g</i>
<i>hʷ</i> ጒ	ጒ <i>hʷ</i>	ה <i>h</i>
<i>kʷ</i> ከ	ከ <i>kʷ</i>	כ <i>k</i>
<i>qʷ</i> ቁ	ቁ <i>qʷ</i>	ק <i>q</i>

Table 2

This table gives the etymological correspondences between Hebrew, Geez and Amharic.

The symbol / indicates the various spellings for the same sound.

The consonants are given in the order of the Hebrew alphabet.

Hebrew	Geez	Amharic
א ' /	አ ' /	አ/ዐ as vowel carriers initially; zero medially and finally; አ/ዐ ' medially between vowels ⁵
ב <i>b</i>	በ <i>b</i>	በ <i>b</i>
ג <i>g</i>	ጒ <i>g</i>	ጒ <i>g</i>
ד <i>d</i>	ደ <i>d</i>	ደ <i>d</i> , ጆ ḡ
ה <i>h</i> ⁶	ሀ <i>h</i>	ሀ <i>h</i> initially; ሀ <i>h</i> medially in learned words; zero medially and finally
ו <i>w</i>	ወ <i>w</i>	ወ <i>w</i>
ז <i>z</i>	ዘ <i>z</i>	ዘ <i>z</i> , ጒ ḡ

⁵ For examples, see p 9.

⁶ The final ַ of the feminine marker in the noun is not marked, thus דודה *dōdā*. The final ַ in the so-called ַ" verbs is placed in parentheses, thus גלה *gdla(h)*.

ሀ <i>h</i>	ሐ <i>h</i> , ኀ <i>h</i>	<i>u/ሐ/ኀ h</i> or <i>አ/ዐ</i> initially as vowel carriers; <i>zero</i> medially and finally; <i>u/ሐ/ኀ h</i> medially and finally in learned words
ቀ <i>t</i>	ጠ <i>t</i>	ጠ <i>t</i> , ጨ <i>č</i>
የ <i>y</i>	የ <i>y</i> , ወ <i>w</i>	የ <i>y</i> , ወ <i>w</i>
ከ <i>k</i>	ከ <i>k</i>	ከ <i>k</i> (occasionally <i>u h</i> , see p. 11)
ለ <i>l</i>	ለ <i>l</i>	ለ <i>l</i> , የ <i>y</i> (palatalized from <i>l</i>)
ጠ <i>m</i>	ጠ <i>m</i>	ጠ <i>m</i>
ነ <i>n</i>	ነ <i>n</i>	ነ <i>n</i>
ሰ <i>s</i>	ሰ <i>s</i> , ሠ <i>s</i> ?	ሰ/ሠ <i>s</i> , ሸ <i>š</i>
ሀ <i>‘</i>	ዐ <i>‘</i>	<i>አ/ዐ</i> as vowel carriers initially; <i>zero</i> medially and finally; <i>አ/ዐ ‘</i> medially between vowels
ፈ <i>p</i>	ፈ <i>f</i> ⁸	ፈ <i>f</i>
ፆ <i>ʃ</i>	ፆ <i>ʃ</i> , ፀ <i>ʃ</i> ⁹	ፆ/ፀ <i>ʃ</i> (mostly in learned words); ጠ <i>t</i> , ጨ <i>č</i>
ቀ <i>q</i>	ቀ <i>q</i>	ቀ <i>q</i>
ገ <i>r</i>	ገ <i>r</i>	ገ <i>r</i>
ሠ <i>š</i>	ሰ <i>s</i> , ሠ <i>š</i>	ሰ/ሠ <i>s</i> , ሸ <i>š</i>
ሠ <i>ś</i>	ሰ <i>s</i> , ሠ <i>ś</i>	ሰ/ሠ <i>s</i> , ሸ <i>š</i>
ተ <i>t</i>	ተ <i>t</i>	ተ <i>t</i> , ቸ <i>č</i>

Table 3

This table gives the etymological correspondences between Geez, Hebrew and Amharic.

The symbol / indicates the various spellings for the same sound.

The consonants are given in the order of the Geez alphabet.

Geez	Hebrew	Amharic
ሀ <i>h</i>	ה <i>h</i>	<i>u h</i> initially; <i>u h</i> medially in learned words; <i>zero</i> medially and finally
ለ <i>l</i>	ל <i>l</i>	ለ <i>l</i> , የ <i>y</i> (palatalized <i>l</i>)
ሐ <i>h</i>	ח <i>h</i>	ሐ/ሀ/ኀ <i>h</i> initially; ሐ/ሀ/ኀ <i>h</i> medially in learned words; <i>zero</i> medially and finally
ጠ <i>m</i>	מ <i>m</i>	ጠ <i>m</i>
ሠ <i>ś</i> ¹⁰	ש <i>š</i> , ש <i>ś</i> , ס <i>s</i> ¹¹	ሠ/ሰ <i>s</i> , ሸ <i>š</i>
ገ <i>r</i>	ר <i>r</i>	ገ <i>r</i>
ሰ <i>s</i>	ש <i>š</i> , ש <i>ś</i> , ס <i>s</i>	ሰ <i>s</i> , ሸ <i>š</i>

⁷ See note 3.

⁸ I do not take up here the complicated etymological correspondence with ፆ *p*.

⁹ The original pronunciation of ፀ is unknown.

¹⁰ The original pronunciation of Geez ሠ is unknown.

¹¹ The exact correspondence between ሠ *ś*, ሰ *s* and the Hebrew sounds ש *š*, ש *ś* and ס *s* is still to be investigated.

ቀ <i>q</i>	ק <i>q</i>	ק <i>q</i>
በ <i>b</i>	ב <i>b</i>	ב <i>b</i>
ተ <i>t</i>	ת <i>t</i>	ת <i>t</i> , ת <i>č</i>
ሀ <i>h</i>	ה <i>h</i>	ሀ/ሐ/ሀ <i>h</i> initially; medially in learned words; zero medially and finally
ነ <i>n</i>	נ <i>n</i>	ነ <i>n</i> , 'נ <i>n</i>
አ ' <i>'</i>	א ' <i>'</i>	አ as vowel carrier initially; አ ' medially between vowels; zero medially and finally
ከ <i>k</i>	כ <i>k</i>	ከ <i>k</i> (occasionally <i>h</i> , see p. 11)
ወ <i>w</i>	ו <i>w</i> , ' <i>y</i>	ወ <i>w</i>
ዐ ' <i>'</i>	ע ' <i>'</i>	ዐ/አ as vowel carrier initially; ዐ ' medially between vowels; zero medially and finally
ዘ <i>z</i>	ז <i>z</i>	ዘ <i>z</i> , 'ז <i>ž</i>
የ <i>y</i>	י <i>y</i>	የ <i>y</i>
ደ <i>d</i>	ד <i>d</i>	ደ <i>d</i> , ጀ <i>ğ</i>
ገ <i>g</i>	ג <i>g</i>	ገ <i>g</i>
ጠ <i>t</i>	ט <i>t</i>	ጠ <i>t</i> , ጠ <i>č</i>
ጸ <i>ṣ</i>	—	ጸ <i>ṣ</i>
ጸ <i>ṣ</i>	צ <i>ṣ</i>	ጸ <i>ṣ</i> mainly in learned words; ጠ <i>t</i> , ጠ <i>č</i>
ፀ <i>ḍ</i> ¹²	צ <i>ṣ</i>	ፀ/ጸ <i>ṣ</i> in learned words; ጠ <i>t</i> , ጠ <i>č</i>
ፈ <i>f</i>	פ <i>p</i>	ፈ <i>f</i>
ፑ <i>p</i>	—	ፑ <i>p</i>

CORRESPONDENCES BETWEEN THE GEEZ AND HEBREW LARYNGEALS
, ' , *h*, *h*, THE GEEZ VELAR *ḥ* AND THE AMHARIC SOUNDS

In initial position, Geez and Hebrew ' , ' , *h*, *h* and *ḥ* are most normally written with አ (occasionally with ዐ) that is merely a vowel carrier and has no consonantal value. For examples, see p. 6.

In medial and final position these consonants became zero and are not represented in writing.

Medial position :

' : G. ለአከ *lā'akā* 'send', Hebr. מלאך *ma-l'āk* 'messenger' : Amh. ላክ *lakä*.

' : G. ርዕደ *rā'adä* 'tremble', Hebr. רעד *rā'ad* : Amh. ራደ *radä*.

h : G. መሀረ *māharä* 'teach', Hebr. מזהיר *māhīr* 'skillful' : Amh. (ተ)ማረ (*tä*)marä 'study'.

ḥ : G. ርሕቀ *rəḥəqä* 'be far', Hebr. רחוק *rāḥaq* : Amh. ራቀ *raqä*.

ḥ : G. ርሕቅ *rəḥəbä* 'be hungry', Hebr. רעב *rā'eb* : Amh. ራብ *rabä*.

¹² The original pronunciation of Geez ፀ is unknown.

Final position :

' : G. መጽአ *mäṣ'a* 'come', Hebr. מצא *māṣā* 'find' : Amh. መገገ *māṭṭa* 'come'.

' : G. ሰምዐ *sām'a* 'hear', Hebr. שמע *šāma'* : Amh. ሰማ *sāmma*.

h : G. ነግሠ *nāgha* 'become dawn', Hebr. נגה *nāgah* : Amh. ነጋ *nägga*.

h : G. ሰጥሐ *sāṭṭa* 'spread out', Hebr. פשט *šāṭaḥ* : Amh. (አ)ሰጥ *(a)sāṭṭa* 'spread out'.

ḥ : G. በዝረ *bāzḥa* 'be numerous' : Amh. በሃ *bāzza*.

Note that in learned words ' and *h* occasionally remain in medial position; thus Amh. ትምህርት *təmhərt* 'education', ትርእይት *tər'əyt* 'scene, play', and others.

GENERAL PHONETIC OBSERVATIONS

ALTERNANCE OF LABIALS

There is occasional alternance of labials (see also Cohen 387-389).

b-m :

መተረ *mättärä* 'cut into small pieces', Hebr. בתר *bāṭar* 'cut into pieces'; ጨመረ *čämmärä* 'add', Hebr. צבר *šāḥar* 'heap up'; ምስራች *məssərač* 'good news', Amh. አበረ *abässärä* 'give good news', Hebr. בשרה *bəšorā* 'good news'.

Within Amharic itself :

ነምር *nāmər* and ነበር *nābər* 'leopard', Hebr. נמר *nāmer*; ዝናብ *zənab* and ዝናም *zənam* 'rain', Hebr. זרם *zərem*.

b-p :

ሰለበ *sälläbä* 'castrate, mutilate', Hebr. שלף *šālap* 'draw out'; ነጠበ *nāṭṭäbä* 'drop', Hebr. נטף *nāṭap* 'drip, drop'; ጠበበ *ṭäbbäbä* 'be narrow', Hebr. שפופ *šāpūp* 'crowded, compact'.

f-b :

አቀፈ *aqqāfä* 'embrace, hug', Hebr. חבק *ḥāḥaq* 'hug' (also metathesis, see p. 12).

LOSS OF *b*

The labial *b* passing through a spirantized *b* and finally disappearing was already recognized by Praetorius 56 ff.; see also Cohen 384ff., Ullendorff 97ff.

The examples attested in the present study are :

ሆድ *hod* 'belly', Hebr. כבד *kāḥed* 'liver'; ቁራ *qura* 'raven', from Arabic *ḡurāb*; አራት *arat* 'four', Hebr. ארבע *'arba'*; ጣት *ṭat* 'finger', Hebr. אצבע *'əṣba'*.

WEAKENING OF GEEZ AND HEBREW *k* TO *h* IN AMHARIC

While the normal correspondence of Amharic *h* (spelled as *ሀ/ሐ/ከ*) is Geez *ሀ h*, *ሐ h*, *ከ h*, and Hebrew *ה h*, *ח h*, Amharic *h* occasionally corresponds to Geez, Hebrew *k* (see Praetorius 69, and Cohen 392ff).

Examples from the present study are :

Amh. *ሆኑ* *honā* 'be', G. *ኮኑ* *konā*, Hebr. *כן* *ken* 'yes'; Amh. *ሆድ* *hod* 'belly', G. *ከብድ* *kābd* 'liver', Hebr. *כבד* *kābed*; Amh. *ሁለት* *hulätt* 'two', G. *ክልኤ* *kāl'e* 'two', Hebr. *כלאים* *kil'ayim* 'of two kinds'; Amh. *እሾህ* *āšoh* 'thorn', G. *ሦክ* *šok*, Hebr. *שֶׁק* *šek*; Amh. *እህል* *əhal* 'grain, crops', G. *እክል* *əkāl* 'grain', Hebr. *אכל* *əkāl* 'eat'.

ROOTS AUGMENTED WITH *r*

The quadriradicals of the present study augmented by *r* are :

ቀረደደ *qārāddādā* 'cut, cut into strips', Amh. also *ቀደደ* *qāddādā* 'cut', Hebr. *קדקד* *qādaq*.

(ተ)ፈረዘዘ (*tä*)*fārāzzāzā* 'be joyful', Hebr. *פזז* *pāzaz* 'be agile', Neo-Hebr. 'jump, dance'.

ገረደመ *gārāddāmā* 'break, break off', Neo-Hebr. *גדגד* *gāḡam* 'cut, maim', but also *גירגיר* *girdem* 'cut'.

ቁረጠመ *q"ārāṭṭāmā* 'grind with the teeth', Neo-Hebr. *קירטם* *qirṭem* 'cut the borders', and *קטקט* *qāṭam* 'cut'.

ROOTS AUGMENTED WITH *n*

The augmentation of a root by *n* in Amharic was already recognized by Praetorius 28.

The Amharic roots of the present study augmented by *n* are :

እንጨት *ančāt* 'wood', Hebr. *עץ* *eš*; *አንድ* and 'one', Hebr. *אחד* *'eḥad* > *ad* > *and*; *ከርን* *kərn* 'elbow', G. *ከርናቕ* *k"ərna'*, Hebr. *כרעם* *kērā'-ayim* 'shank'.

Quadriradicals :

እጠሰ *anāṭṭāsā* 'sneeze', G. *ሐጠሰ* *aṭāsā*, Hebr. *עטש* *iṭṭeš*.

ሰጠቀ *sānāṭṭāqā* 'split, crack', G. *ሠጠቀ* *sāṭāqā*, Hebr. *סדק* *sādaq* 'cleave, split'.

ሰከለ *sānākkālā* 'bind either the leg of the animal with the neck or the two hind legs', also *ሰከለ* *sākkālā* 'tie the legs of the animal', Hebr. *שכל* *šikkel* 'lay crosswise'.

ሰነተረ *sānāttārā* 'tear, tear open', G. *ሠተረ* *sātārā*, Hebr. *שתר* *šātar* 'break out'.

ሰለበሰ *sānābbāṭā* 'remove the superficial substance, chip, shave', Hebr. טבש *ṣāḥaṭ* 'beat a tree in harvesting its olives'.

ቀነጠበ *qānāṭṭābā* 'tear out, pick by pinching', Hebr. קטב *qeteb* 'sting'.

ቁነጠረ *q"ānāṭṭārā* 'take a pinch (of grain, tobacco)', perhaps Hebr. קצר *qāṣar* 'reap the harvest'.

ASSIMILATION AND DISSIMILATION

It is often difficult to make a distinction between assimilation and dissimilation since it depends on the reconstruction of the original root. Indeed, if the original root is *ntq* (as attested in one language), the root *ntq* as attested in another language would present a case of assimilation of *tq* becoming *ṭq*. If, on the other hand, the original root is *nṭq* (as attested in one language), the root *ntq* as attested in another language presents a case of dissimilation of *tq* becoming *tq*. I, therefore, enumerate below the examples that can be interpreted as either presenting assimilation or dissimilation, without making a clear separation between them. The examples are :

Amh. ነጠቀ *nāṭṭāqā* 'carry off, snatch away' : Hebr. קנח *nāṭaq* 'pull off, draw away'.

Amh. ጠቃ *ṭāqqa* 'hit with a small stone the big stone serving as bell', G. ጠቅሶ *ṭāq'a* 'blow a trumpet' : Hebr. תפץ *tāqa* 'clap hands, blow an instrument'.

Amh. ጠበቀ *ṭābbāqā* 'be tightened, be stuck together', G. ጠበቀ *ṭābāqā* 'adhere together' : Hebr. דבק *dāḥaq* 'cling, cleave to'.

Amh. ረገጠ *rāggāṭā* 'tread on, trample on, kick', G. ረገፀ *rāgāḏā* : Hebr. רקץ *rāqaḏ* 'skip about'.

Amh. አገደ *aggādā* 'prohibit, stop, bar' : G. ዐቀደ *'aqādā* 'tie, bind', Hebr. עקד *'āqaḏ* 'tie, bind'.

Amh. ማገደ *maggādā* 'use as fuel, put on the fire', denominative of a noun **m-(w)gd* (Amh. ማገደ *magādo* 'firewood') : Hebr. יקד *yāqaḏ* 'burn'.

Amh. አንገት *angāt* 'neck', with *-gāt* from *-qāt* : G. ዐነቀ *'anāqā* 'put something around the neck', Hebr. ענד *'ānāq* 'necklace'.

Amh. ነቀጥ *nāq"əṭ* 'four dots at the end of the sentence', from Arabic *nuqṭa* : Hebr. נקד *nēquddā* 'dot'.

For Amh. ስንዝር *sənzər* 'span', see Vocabulary.

METATHESIS

Metathesis, or transposition of the order of sounds, is well known in linguistics; see M. Grammont, *Traité de phonétique* (Paris, 1933), p. 339-357; for Semitics, see Brockelmann 267-278.

Unfortunately there is not yet a study for Semitics that would allow us to predict metathesis and there is the danger of using the principle of meta-

thesis too freely in etymologies. Since there are not enough examples in the present study to illustrate the general principles underlying the metathesis I thought it advisable to enumerate at least all the examples of metathesis for future investigation. The examples are :

በረ *bārra* (root *brh*) 'light up', Hebr. בָּהִיר *bāhīr* 'clear'; אָנָס *annāsā* (root '*ns*') 'be less', Geez ንሰ *nā'sā*, root *n's*; አቀፈ *aqqāfā* (root *hqf*) 'embrace, hug', Hebr. חָבַק *hāḥaq* (for *h:f*, see p. 10); አዉሬ *awre* 'wild animal', Hebr. אָרִיָּה *'arye* 'lion'; גָּזְזָרָא *gāzzārā* and גָּרְזָא *gārrāzā* 'circumcise', Hebr. גָּרַז *gāraz* and גָּזַר *gāzar* 'cut'; הָא *kāssa* (root *ksh*) 'grow lean', Hebr. כָּחַשׁ *kāḥaš*; נָכַס *nākkāsā* 'bite', Hebr. נָשַׁק *nāšaḳ*; (א)פֿאַצֿע *(a)fʷaḥḥā* 'whistle', Hebr. צִפְצֵף *šipṣep*; סָלָא *sālla* (root *slh*) and סָלָא *salā* (root *shl*) 'be sharp', Hebr. שֶׁלַח *šelaḥ* 'javelin'; שָׁחַל *šahel* 'bowl, basin', Hebr. צִלְחָף *šalaḥaf*; (א)סָגְגָרָא *(a)sāggārā* 'catch (fish) with net or hook', Hebr. שָׂרַג *šārag* 'interwine'; מִשְׁפָּל *šāqqaqānā* 'be very small', Amh. ቀጠላ *qāṭṭānā* 'be thin'; አጠፈ *aṭṭāfā* 'wrap, bend', Hebr. שָׂרַפ *šā'ip* 'wrapper, shawl'.

Doubtful examples of metathesis are : ላጠ *laṭā* (root *lḥ*) 'strip the bark off, peel', Hebr. חָלַף *ḥalaḥ* 'draw off'; מָרָא *marā* (root *mhr*) 'forgive', Hebr. רִחַם *riḥam* 'have compassion'; שָׂמָא *qamā* (root *qhm*) 'swallow without chewing', G. ቀምሐ *qāmḥa* 'gather food', Hebr. קָמַח *qemah* 'flour'.

'RELATED TO'

I occasionally use the statement 'related to'. This statement implies an etymological correspondence between two roots even though there is no regular correspondence between all the radicals of the root.

I apply this principle to triradical roots in which two consonants are alike but contain a certain laryngeal in one language and another laryngeal in another language. It can also be applied to roots of the 1.2.2 type in one language but of the 1.2.y type in another language; to the 1.2.2 type in one language and a root with a laryngeal in another language; or to the 1.2.2 type in one language and a root with a second radical *w*, *y* in another language. The principle of 'related to' can also be applied to a triradical having a last radical laryngeal in one language but a last radical *w*, *y* in another language. Occasionally the different radical is the glottalized (or 'emphatic') *ʔ* in one language and the glottalized (or 'emphatic') *ṣ* in another language, this difference not being conditioned by phonetic reasons.

It will be noticed that I do not apply the principle of 'related to' to triradical roots in which the different radical is neither a laryngeal nor a *w*, *y* nor a reduplicated radical.

This problem was discussed by T. Noeldeke for a particular class, namely for the verbs showing a different initial *n*, *w* or glottal stop in his *Neue Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft*, p. 179-199.

A few examples will follow.

Verbs having a different laryngeal :

Amh. **ፈቃ** *fāqqa* 'cut a vein', G. **ፈቅአ** *fāq'a*, **ፈቅዐ** *fāq'a* (with ' or '), Neo-Hebr. **פָּקַע** *pāqa* 'split', related to G. **ፈቅሐ** *fāqha* 'split', Hebr. **פָּקַח** *pāqah* 'open the eyes' (with *h*).

Amh. **አመጠ** *ammātā* 'be unjust, be violent', G. **ዐመፀ** 'amādā (with '), related to Hebr. **חָמַס** *hāmaš* 'oppress' (with *h*).

Verbs with a laryngeal (or the velar *h*) in one language and *w*, *y* in another language :

Amh. **ነዛ** *nāzza* 'flow, trickle', G. **ነዝሐ** *nāzha* (with *h*), related to Hebr. **הִזָּח** *hizzā(h)* 'spatter, sprinkle' (with *y*).

Amh. **ሬባ** *rābba* 'increase, become profitable', G. **ሬብሐ** *rābha* 'gain' (with *h*), related to Hebr. **רָבַח** *rābā(h)* 'become many' (with *y*).

Verbs of the 1.2.2 type in one language and *w*, *y* or a laryngeal in another language :

Amh. **ቀጠጠ** *qāttātā* 'cut, shear', Hebr. **קָצַץ** *qāṣaš* 'cut' (root 1.2.2), related to Hebr. **קָצַח** *qāṣā(h)* 'cut off' (with *y*), Amh. **ቀጮ** *qāččā* 'cut off' (from *qsy*).

Amh. **ደመመ** *dämmāmā* 'not to know what to answer', G. **(ተ)ደመ** (*tā*)-*dämmā* 'be stupefied', Hebr. **דָּמַם** *dāmam* 'be silent' (root 1.2.2), related to Hebr. **דָּמַח** *dāmā(h)* 'be silent' (with *y*).

Amh. **መነነ** *männānā* 'retire from the world', G. **መነነ** *mānānā* (root 1.2.2), related to Hebr. **מָנַע** *me'en* 'refuse' (root 1.3).

Amh. **ነበበ** *nābbābā* 'resound, speak loud', G. **ነበበ** *nābābā* 'speak' (root 1.2.2), related to Neo-Hebr. **נִיב** *nīb* 'speech' (root 1.y.3).

For other examples see :

ራሰ *rasā*, **ሳገ** *sagā*, **ሰጠ** *sāttā*, **ቲም** *qim*, **በጣ** *bāṭṭa*, **ነካ** *nākka*, **ነዳ** *nādda*, **አጠረ** *aṭṭārā*, **አጠጠ** *aṭṭātā*, **ከሳ** *kāssa*, **ከሰከሰ** *kāsākkāsā*, **ወቀረ** *wāq-qārā*, **ወገ** *wägga*, **ዳሰ** *dasā*, **ዳሰሰ** *dassāsā*, **ገለል** : **አለ** *gāläll alā*, **ገራ** *gārra*, **ጣለ** *ṭalā*, **ጮከ** *čohā*, **ፈጮ** *fāččā*.

PHONETIC NOTES ON QUADRIRADICALS

Since the quadriradicals present several problems for the etymology they are treated in a special section.

In Amharic there is a considerably greater number of quadriradicals than in Geez. For that matter, all the spoken Semitic languages have more quadriradicals than the « classical » languages. This is the case of the spoken Arabic dialects in relation to classical Arabic, of modern Hebrew in relation to classical Hebrew, and of the spoken Ethiopian languages in relation to Geez.

The studies that deal with the Ethiopian quadriradicals are :

B. Stade, *Über den Ursprung der mehrlautigen Thatwörter der Ge'ez-sprache*, Leipzig 1871, deals with the quadriradicals in Geez.

I. Wajnberg, « Étude sur les quadrilitères tigrifia », in *Rocznik Orientalistyczny* 11 (1935), p. 52-78; same, *Researches in tigrifia quadriliterals of phonetic origin*, in « Mémoires de la Commission Orientaliste », Kraków, 1937, 28 p., deal with the Tigrinya quadriradicals; same, « Beiträge zu den mehrlautigen Wurzeln im Amharischen », *Orientalia* 6 (1937), p. 184-213, deals with Amharic quadriradicals.

Murad Kamil, « Zur Bildung der vierradikaligen Verben in der lebenden semitischen Sprachen », in *Studi orientalistici in onore di Giorgio Levi della Vida*, 1956, vol. 1, p. 459-483; same, *Beiträge zur Entstehung der vierradikaligen Verben in den semitischen Sprachen*, Cairo, 1963, 90 p., deals with the quadriradicals in the various Ethiopian languages.

W. Leslau, « Observations on a study of the Ethiopian quadriradicals », in *Rassegna di studi etiopici* 20 (1964), p. 120-128, deals with the interpretation of various Ethiopian verbal classes and etymologies proposed by Murad Kamil, *Beiträge* (see above); same, « Ethiopic denominatives with nominal morphemes », in *Le Muséon* 75 (1962), p. 139-175, deals, among others, with quadriradical denominatives formed with nominal morphemes.

The quadriradicals in Amharic are either new creations or are related to ancient roots. The derivation from an ancient root is obtained through various procedures, but regardless of the origin the pattern is always $C_1\bar{a}C_2\bar{a}CC_3\bar{a}C_4\bar{a}$; e.g. መሰከረ *mäsäkkärä*, መረመረ *märämmärä*.

The procedures of derivation are varied.

An original triradical (1.2.3) can reduplicate the last radical thus becoming 1.2.3.3. The verbs of this type are :

ሸመመ *šamäṣṣä* 'strip off leaves', Hebr. שָׁמַט *šamaṣ* 'let loose, let fall';

ፈረቀቀ *färäqqäqä* 'split with a wedge', Hebr. פָּרַק *pāraq* 'tear away from';

ቀፈደደ *qäfäddädä* 'bind', Hebr. קָפַד *qippeḏ* 'roll up';

ገመደደ *gämäddädä* 'wrinkle, crumple', Neo-Hebr. גָּמַד *gāmaḏ* 'cause to shrink';

ሆጠጠ *homṭaṭṭa* 'sour', Hebr. חָמַץ *homeṣ* 'vinegar';

ደመሰሰ *dämässäsä* 'wipe out, destroy', perhaps Hebr. נִשְׁמַד *ni-šmaḏ* 'be destroyed'.

An original 1.2.2 verb can become a 1.2.1.2 type. The quadriradicals of this type are :

በዘበዘ *bäzäbbäzä* 'pillage, plunder', Hebr. בָּזַז *bāzaz* 'take a spoil';

ገጥጥ *gṭṭäggṭäḏä* 'become hollow, become deep', Hebr. הִתְגַּדְּד *hiṭ-gōḏeḏ* 'administer incisions to oneself';

ከተተ *kätäkkätä* 'reduce to small pieces', Hebr. כָּתַת *kāṭaṭ* 'crush fine';

መመመ *mätämmätä* 'suck', Hebr. מָצַץ *māṣaṣ* 'sip';

ፈረፈረ *färäffärä* 'crumble, break in small pieces', Hebr. הִפֵּר *hif'il* 'break, burst', Neo-Hebr. פִּרְפַּר *pirper* 'break';

ፈተተ *fätäffätä* 'crumble', Hebr. פָּתַת *pāṭaṭ* 'crumble', Neo-Hebr. פִּתְפֵּת *piṭpeṭ* 'crumble';

ረበረበ *rābārrābā* 'sprinkle slightly, rain slightly', Hebr. רֶבִּיבִים *rēbībīm* 'dew as heavy as rain';
 ረፈረፈ *rāfārrāfā* 'strew plentifully', Hebr. רָפַפ *rāpāp* 'shake';
 ጠፈጠፈ *ṭāfāṭṭāfā* 'drip', G. አንፏፏፏ *'anṣāṣāṣā* 'drip', Hebr. טִפַּף *ṭippā* 'drop',
 Neo-Hebr. תִּפְּטֵף *tiptep* 'drip';
 በጠበጠ *bātābbātā* 'be putrid', Hebr. בִּצָּה *biṣṣā* 'oozy place';
 ሰከሰከ *sākāssākā* 'cram, stuff', perhaps Hebr. סָכַךְ *sākaḵ* 'block, shut off';
 መደመደ *mādāmmādā* 'level, flatten', perhaps Hebr. הִתְמַדְּד *hiṭ-mōded* 'stretch oneself upon';
 ለቀለቀ *lāqāllāqā* 'rinse, polish', perhaps Hebr. לָקַק *lāqaq* 'lick'.

Quadriradicals of the 1.2.1.2 type that also have the same type in Geez and Hebrew without going back to a 1.2.2 root are :

ደመደመ *dāmāddāmā* 'be blunt (knife)', Neo-Hebr. דִּמְדָּם *dimdūm* 'dim light';
 ቀጠቀጠ *qātāqqātā* 'break, pound, hammer', G. ቀጥቀጠ *qātqātā* 'break',
 Neo-Hebr. קִטְּקֵט *qitqet* 'spread out by beating';
 ቀላቀለ *qālaqqālā* 'mix' (with *a* after the second radical, this verb being of the so-called type 2), G. አንቀለቀለ *'anqālqālā* 'shake, swing', Hebr. קִלְקֵל *qilqel* 'shake';
 (ተን)ከረከረ *(tān)k"äräkk"ärä* 'roll', G. አንከረከረ *'ank"ärk"ärä* 'roll',
 Hebr. כִּרְכַּר *kirker* 'move to and fro'.

A root with an original second radical laryngeal such as *lhb* should have become *labā*, but in its reduplicated form (1.2.1.2) it becomes C¹äC²äCC³äC⁴ä, that is, *lābāllābā*. The quadriradicals of this type are :

ለበለበ *lābāllābā* 'burn slightly', G. ላህብ *lahəb* 'flame', Hebr. להב *lahab*;
 ለጠለጠ *lāṭāllāṭā* 'compress, press into lumps, crush', Hebr. לחץ *lāḥaṣ* 'squeeze, oppress';
 ጫቀጫቀ *čāqāččāqā* 'annoy, nag', G. (አ)ጽቀ (ʾa)ṣʾaqā 'press, oppress', related to Hebr. צָוַק, hif'il הִצִּיק *heṣiq* 'oppress';
 ሸቀሸቀ *šāqāššāqā* 'decorticate, bark, husk, powder', Hebr. קִשַּׁף *šāḥaḡ* 'pulverize'.

A root with an original 3rd radical laryngeal such as *kl'* should have become in Amharic *källa*, but in its reduplicated form (1.2.1.2) it became C¹äC²äCC³äC⁴ä, that is, *kālākkālā*. The quadriradicals of this type are :

ፈጠፈጠ *fātāffātā* 'break the shell', G. ፈፏፏ *fāṣṣa* 'break to pieces', Hebr. פָּצַח *pāṣaḥ*;
 ከለከለ *kālākkālā* 'prevent, prohibit, forbid', G. ከለ *kāl'a*, Hebr. כָּלַה *kālā*, 'restrain';
 ገሰገሰ *gāzāggāzā* 'begin to cut', G. ገሰ *gāz'a* 'cut with a saw', Hebr. גָּזַע *geza* 'stump' (that is, something cut);
 (ተ)ረገረገ *(tā)rāgārrāgā* 'swagger', Hebr. רָגַע *rāga* 'stir';
 ከሰከሰ *kāsākkāsā* 'cut into small pieces', Hebr. כָּסַח *kāsaḥ* 'cut off brushwood', related to G. ኩሰየ *k"āsāyā* 'diminish'.

A verb with an original third radical *w* or *y* such as *wrw* should have become in Amharic *wārrā*, but in its reduplicated form (1.2.1.2) it became C¹äC²äCC³äC⁴ä, that is, *wārāwwārā*. The quadriradicals of this type are :

ወረወረ *wārāwwārā* 'throw', G. ወረወ *wārāwā* 'throw', Hebr. יָרָא *yārā(h)*;
 ዘረዘረ *zārāzzārā* 'spread, scatter, itemize', G. ዘረወ *zārāwā* 'spread, disperse',
 Hebr. זָרָא *zārā(h)*;
 ፈለፈለ *fālāffālā* 'shell with the fingers', G. ፈለየ *fālāyā* 'separate', Hebr.
 הִפִּיל, *hif'il* הִפִּיל *hiplā(h)* 'sever, distinguish between';
 (ተ-ም)በቀበቀ (*tām*)*bāqābbāqā* 'be ploughed deeply', probably G. (አ-)በቀወ
 ('a)*bqāwā* 'open the mouth';
 ህምህም : አለ *həmhamm alā* 'murmur' (a composite verb), Hebr. הָמַם *hāmā(h)*
 'make noise'.

A quadriradical 1.2.1.2 going back to a root with second radical *w* is :
 ቁረቁረ *q'ārāqq'ārā* 'pierce, make a hole', Hebr. קָרַקַר *qār* 'dig for water'.

QUINQUIRADICALS

Quinquiradicals 1.2.3.2.3 going back to 1.2.3 are :

(ተ-)ግበሰበሰ (*tā*)*gbāsābbāsā* 'be put in a heap (straw)', Neo-Hebr. גִּבְשֵׁשׁ *gibbeš*
 'put in one heap';
 (ተ-)ዘረፈረፈ (*tā*)*zrāfārrāfā* 'fall slowly (rain)', Hebr. הִזְרִיף *hizrip*
 'to water', Neo-Hebr. זִרְזַץ *zirzep* 'drip';
 አመቀመቀ *amāqāmmāqā* 'be undecided', Hebr. הִתְחַמַּק *hiṭṭhammeq*
 'turn hither and thither'.

DENOMINATIVES WITH NOMINAL MORPHEMES

Triradicals and quadriradicals can be formed by the agglutination of a nominal morpheme *m-* *-n*, and others. (For more details, see *Denominatives*). The verbs of this type are :

መረቀ *mārrāqā* 'bless', from ምረቅ *māraq* 'spittle', from ወረቀ *wārāqā* 'spit';
 ማረረ *marrārā* 'collect, glean', denominative of G. ማእረር *ma'rār*, from አረረ
 'arārā 'collect';
 መጸወተ *māṣāwwātā* 'give alms', from *māṣwat* 'alms', from צִוְוָה *ṣiwwā(h)*
 'command';
 (ተ-)መጸደቀ (*tā*)*māṣaddāqā* 'become pious', from **mṣdq*, from ጸደቀ *ṣāddāqā*
 'be just';
 (ተ-)መቀኘ (*tā*)*māqāññā* 'be envious', from *māqqāññā* 'jealous', from ቀኘ
qāñna (root *qn*) 'be jealous';
 (ተ-)ማጠነ (*tā*)*maṭṭānā* 'seek protection, take refuge', from G. ማሐፀን *maḥḍān*
 'thing entrusted', from ሐፀነ *ḥaḍānā* 'keep in the bosom';
 ሰለጠነ *sālāṭṭānā* 'be skilled, be civilized', from *sālṭan* 'power', from *slṭ*
 'succeed';
 ሸበተ *šābbātā* 'have grey hair', from ሸበት *šābāt* 'grey hair', from G. ሼቦ *šebā*
 'have grey hair'.

AMHARIC-HEBREW INDEX

AMHARIC-HEBREW INDEX

For the benefit of the Semitist who may not be familiar with the order the Amharic alphabet I give the Amharic words in the order of the Latin alphabet. With the addition of the special Amharic sounds, the order is as follows :
Vowels (ä, a, e, ə, i, o, u), *b*, č, ċ, *d*, *f*, *g*, ġ, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, ñ, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, š, š, *t*, t, *w*, *y*, *z*, ž

አባ *abba* 'hide';

from G. ስብአ *ḥab'a* 'hide' (becoming *abba* with *h*=zero, and ' =zero);
 Hebr. נִיפְּאֵל *nif'al* נִתְּחַבֵּד *neḥbd* 'hide oneself'.

አበበ *abbābā* 'blossom, flower' (v.);

[**አበባ** *abāba* 'flower']

Hebr. צֶמַח *'eḥ* 'shoot, bud'.

አባባ *abbabba* 'father'; see **አባት** *abbat*, below.

አበደ *abbādā* 'be mad';

[**አብድ** *abd* 'mad']

G. አብድ *'abdā* 'wonder about, be mad, commit errors';

Hebr. נִכָּח *'āḥaḍ* 'perish'.

አበለ *abbālā* 'cheat';

G. ሐበለ *ḥabālā* 'act corruptly, act viciously';

Hebr. לִבְחַל *ḥāḥal* 'act corruptly against'.

አብነ ፡ በረድ *əbnā bārād* 'marble';

taken from G. አብነ ፡ በረድ *'əbnā bārād* 'marble', lit. 'hail stone';

Hebr. נֶחֱשֵׁן *'eḥḥen* 'stone'.

አበረ *abbārā* 'join up with';

[ተባበረ *tābabbārā* 'cooperate', ማኅበር *mahbār* 'association']

G. ገብረ *ḥabārā* 'join up with';

Hebr. פִּיעַל *pi'el* הִתְחַבֵּר *ḥibber* 'unite'.

አባት *abbat* 'father';

[**አባባ** *abbabba* 'father']

G. አብ *'ab* 'father';

Hebr. אֲבִי *'āḥ* 'father';

the *t* of Amh. *abbat* is by analogy with the *t* of *ənnat* 'mother'.

ዓባይ *abbay* 'Blue Nile';

probably taken from G. ዓባይ *'abbay* 'the big one', from the root
 ቦባየ *'abāyā* 'be big';

Hebr. עָבֵב *'āḥā(h)* 'be thick';

see also ታብየ *tabbāyā*, below.

አጨደ *aččādā* 'mow grass';

[**ማጥድ** *mačəd* 'sickle']

G. **ዐፀደ** '*aḏādā* 'mow', **ማፅደ** *mačād* 'sickle';

Hebr. **מַשְׁאֵד** *ma'asād* 'billhook (for wood cutting)', from a root **שָׂד** '*sd*'.

አጥር *aččər* 'short'; see **አጠረ** *aṭṭārā* 'be brief', below.

አዲም *adim* 'leather strip tinted red';

from G. **አዲም** '*adim*;

Hebr. **אָדָם** '*ādām* 'red'.

አደረ *addārā* 'spend the night';

[**ትዳር** *tədar* 'livelihood', **አስተዳደረ** *astādaddārā* 'administer']

G. **ኀደረ** *ḥadārā* 'dwell, live';

Hebr. **חדר** *ḥeder* 'room, chamber'.

አደሰ *addäsä* 'renew';

[**አዲስ** *addis* 'new']

G. **ሐደሰ** *ḥaddäsä* 'renew', **ሐዲስ** *ḥaddis* 'new';

Hebr. **חָדָשׁ** '*ḥādāš* 'new'.

አፍ *af* 'mouth';

G. **አፍ** '*af* 'mouth';

Hebr. **פֶּה** *pe(h)* 'mouth'.

አፈነ *affänä* 'give something with both hands';

[**አፍኝ** *affəñ* 'contents of both hands']

G. **ሐፍን** *ḥafən* 'handful';

Hebr. **חֻפֵּן** *ḥopen* 'hollow of both hands'.

አፋኝነት *affuññit* 'viper, snake';

even though the correspondence seems remote, the Amharic root is probably to be compared with G. **አፍዖት** '*af'ot*, Hebr. **נָחָשׁ** '*əp'e(h)* 'viper'.

አፈር *afär* 'soil, dirt, dust';

G. **አፈር** '*afär* 'soil' is considered by Dillmann 808 an Amharic loanword;

Hebr. **אֶפָר** '*əpār* 'dust'.

አፈረ *affärä* 'be timid, be ashamed';

G. **ኀፈረ** *ḥafärä* 'be timid, be ashamed';

Hebr. **חָפַר** *ḥāpar* 'be ashamed'.

አገደ *aggädä* 'prohibit, stop, bar';

while the connection with Hebr. **אָגַד** '*āgaḏ* 'bind' is tempting, the Amharic verb goes back to '*qd* in view of G. **ዐቀደ** '*aqädä* 'tie', Hebr. **קָשַׁב** '*āqaḏ* 'tie, bind', with *qd* of Geez and Hebrew becoming *gd* (by

assimilation of voicing) in Amharic. Note that the Gurage dialects likewise have the verb (?)*gd* for 'bind, tie'. As for the connection between the meanings 'tie, bind' and 'prohibit', cf. Hebr. רָסַר 'āsār 'tie, bind', רָסַר 'āsūr 'forbidden', and see also አገረ *aggārā*, below.

አገረ *aggārā* 'prohibit, stop';
perhaps Hebr. גָּדַר *hāḡār* 'gird someone' (Arabic *haḡara* 'stop, hinder');
for the relation between the meanings 'prohibit' and 'gird, tie', cf.
አገድ *aggādā*, above.

እግር *əḡar* 'foot';
G. **እግር** 'əḡar 'foot';
for my doubts concerning its connection with Hebr. רֶגֶל *reḡel* 'foot',
see Leslau 49, but see Růžička 55.

እጅ *əḡ* 'hand';
represents a palatalized *d* from the Geez form እድ- 'əde-, that is,
እድ 'əd when used with suffix pronouns;
Hebr. יָד *yād* 'hand'.

እሁድ *əhud* 'Sunday';
G. **እሁድ** 'əhud 'Sunday', from the root 'hd 'one';
Hebr. יָחַד 'eḥād 'one';
see also አንድ *and*, below.

እህል *əhəl* 'grain, crops';
G. **እክል** 'əkəl 'food, grain';
Hebr. אָכַל 'ākāl 'eat';
for some Indo-European roots for 'grain' coming from the notion of
'food', see Buck 513.

እህት *əhət* 'sister';
G. **እህት** 'əḥət 'sister';
Hebr. אחות 'āḥōt 'sister';
see also እት *ət*, below.

እኮ *əkko* 'indeed', particle of emphasis and insistence;
probably Hebrew אַך 'ak 'only'.

እክክ *akkākā* 'scratch' (intransitive);
G. **እክክ** *hakākā* 'scratch' (intr.);
Hebr. חָכַךְ *hākāk* 'scratch' (trans.).

እክመ *akkāmā* 'treat medically';
denominative of ሀክም *hakim* 'doctor'; see ሀክም *hakim*, below.

አለ *alā* 'without, except';
[አል *al-* negative element with the perfect]
G. **አል** 'al-, negative element used with the perfect;
Hebr. לֹא 'al 'nothingsness', negative element with the verb.

አለበ *alläbä* 'milk' (v.);

[አይብ *ayb* 'cheese', see ib.]

G. **ሐለበ** *haläbä* 'milk' (v.), **ሐሊብ** *halib* 'milk' (n.);

Hebr. חָלַב *ḥālāḥ* 'milk'.

አለፈ *alläfä* 'pass, pass by';

G. **ኀለፈ** *ḥaläfä* 'pass';

Hebr. הָלַךְ *ḥālap* 'pass, pass by'.

አልፍ *äläf* 'innumerable';

G. **አልፍ** 'äläf 'thousand';

Hebr. אֶלֶף *ʾelep* 'thousand'.

አለል *äläll* 'shout of joy'; see **ሃሌ** *halle*, below.

ዓለም *alām* 'world';

[**ለዘላለም** *läzälalām* 'for ever', see ib.; **ዘለዓለማዊ** *zäläʾalāmawi* 'eternal', see ib.]

G. **ዓለም** 'alām 'world';

Hebr. עוֹלָם *ʾölām* 'world'.

አለመ *allämä* 'dream' (v.);

[**አልም** *älṃ*, **ሐልም** *ḥälṃ* 'dream' (n.)]

G. **ሐለመ** *ḥalämä* 'dream';

Hebr. חָלַם *ḥālam* 'dream' (v.), חֶלֶם *ḥelēm* 'dream' (n.).

አለቅት *aläqt* 'leech';

G. **ዐለቅት** 'aläqt; perhaps from Arabic 'alaqa;

Hebr. לִיעָזָב *ʾlüqā* 'leech'.

እም *əmm* 'mother';

in **እመቤት** *əmmäbet* 'lady, mistress of the house', lit. 'the mother of the house' (see **ቤት** *bet*); in **ወንድም** *wändəmm* 'brother', for *wäldəmm*, lit. 'the child of the mother' (see **ወንድም** *wändəmm*); in **እማማ** *əmmama* 'mother';

note that the usual expression for 'mother' is **እናት** *ənnat*;

G. **እም** 'əmm 'mother';

Hebr. אֵם *em* 'mother'.

እመቤት *əmmäbet* 'lady, mistress of the house';

from *əmmä bet*, lit. 'the mother of the house' (see ***እም** *əmm* and **ቤት** *bet*, below); shortened into **እሜት** *əmmete* 'Madam!'.

ዓምድ *amd* 'column';

probably from G. **ዓምድ** 'amd 'column';

Hebr. עַמּוּד *ʾammūd* 'column'.

አምላክ *amlak* 'God';

አመለክ *amälläkä* 'worship'; see **መለክ** *mälläkä*, below.

አመለጠ *amällätä* 'slip off, escape'; see **መለጠ** *mällätä*, below.

አመመ *ammāmā* 'fall ill' (used impersonally);
[**አመም** *amām*, **ሐመም** *hamām* 'illness'; **አስታመመ** *astammāmā* 'take care of a sick person, nurse']
G. **ሐመመ** *hamāmā* 'be sick';
Hebr. **חם** *ham* 'be warm';
for some Indo-European expressions for 'sick' going back to the root of 'burn', see Buck 302.

አማማ *ammamma* 'mother!'; see **እም** **amm*, above.

አመነ *ammänä* 'believe';
[**ታማኝ** *tammañ* 'faithful']
G. **አምነ** *amnä* 'believe';
Hebr. **אמן**, hif'il **אמן** *he'emîn* 'believe'.

አመቀ *ammäqä* 'press down with the hand';
perhaps originally 'deepen' for the root 'mq : G. **ዐመቀ** *'amäqä* 'be deep, excavate';
Hebr. **אמץ** *'āmoq* 'deep'.

አመቀመቀ *amäqämmäqä* 'be undecided';
seems to be a 1.2.3.2.3 (from **hmq-mq*) if we compare it with Hebr. **היפא'ל**, hitpa'el **היפא'ל** *hiṭ-ḥammeq* 'turn hither and thither'.

አመር *amär* 'bay (horse)';
probably borrowed from Arabic *'aḥmar* 'red' > *amär* 'red';
in Hebrew **המריח** *ḥamar* 'be reddened'.

አሙስ *amus*, **ሐሙስ** *hamus* 'Thursday';
አምሳ *amsa* 'fifty'; see **አምስት** *amməst*, below.

እምስ *ams* 'vagina';
G. **ሕምስ** *ḥams* 'womb';
Hebr. **חמץ** *ḥomeš* 'belly'.

አምስት *amməst* 'five';
[**አምሳ** *amsa* 'fifty', **ሐሙስ** *amus* 'Thursday']
G. **ጎምስ** *ḡams* 'five', **ጎምሳ** *ḡamsa* 'fifty', **ጎሙስ** *ḡamus* 'Thursday';
Hebr. **חמץ** *ḥameš* 'five', **חמשים** *ḥamsiššim* 'fifty', **יום חמישי** *yōm ḥamīšī* 'Thursday', lit. 'the fifth day'.

አማት *amat* 'son-in-law, brother-in-law, daughter-in-law';
G. **ሐም** *ham* 'father-in-law';
Hebr. **חם** *ham* 'father-in-law'.

አሞት *amot* 'bile';
G. **ሐሞት** *hamot* 'bile', the meaning of 'bile' derived perhaps from that of 'rage';

Hebr. **המא** *hemā* 'heat, rage, poison', from **חם** *yāham* 'be warm', related to **חם** *ham* 'be warm';
see also **አመመ** *ammāmā*, above.

አሜቱ *ammete* 'Madam'; see **አመቤት** *ammäbet*, above.

ዐመጠ *ammätä* 'be unjust, be violent, rebel';
G. **ዐመፀ** '*amädä* 'be unjust, oppress';
related to Hebr. **המאס** *hāmaš* 'oppress'.

አን *ən-*, negative element;
in **አንኛ** *ən-ǵa* 'I don't know!', G. **አንዳኒ** '*ən-da'i* (see **አንኛ** *ənǵa*, below);
and in **አምብዛ** *ambəza* 'not too much', with assimilation of *n* to *b*
(from **በዛ** *bāzza* 'be numerous');
Hebr. **אין** '*ēn*, negative element with the noun.

አኔ *əne* 'I';
G. **አነ** '*anä*;
Hebr. **אני** '*ānī* 'I'.

አንባ *ənba* 'tear' (n.);
G. **አንብዕ** '*anbə* 'tear', from **አንብዐ** '*a-nbə'a* 'cry, let tears fall';
Hebr. **נבא** *nāḅa* 'bubble, flow'.

አንቺ *anči* 'you' (sg. f.);
G. **አንቲ** '*anti*, the final *-ti* being palatalized into *-č* in Amharic;
Hebr. **את** '*at*.

አንጨት *ənčät* 'wood, timber';
with augmented *n* (see p. 11) : G. **ዕፅ** '*əd* 'wood';
Hebr. **עץ** '*eš*.

አንድ *and* 'one';
from *ad*, with nasalization of *d* (see p. 11) from the root '*hd* : G. **አሐዱ**
'*aḥadu* 'one';
Hebr. **אחד** '*ehād* 'one';
see also **አንዳንድ** *andand*, and **(ተ)ዋሐድ** (*tä*)*waḥadä*.

አንዳንድ *andand* 'some';
repetition of *and*; see **አንድ** *and*, above.

አንፍ : **አለ** *ənፍ alā* 'blow the nose';
is either from *af alā* 'blow' (with nasalized *f*), of onomatopoetic origin,
or is a composite verb with *alā*, in connection with G. **አንፍ** '*anf*
'nose', Hebr. **אף** '*ap*. The Amharic **አንፍንጫ** *afənča* 'nose' does not
seem to be of Semitic origin.

አንገት *angät* 'neck';
G. **ዐንቀ** '*anāqä* 'put something around the neck', Amharic *angät*
coming from **anqät*;
Hebr. **אנדק** '*āndäq* 'necklace'.

እንጃ *ənǧa* 'I don't know!';

from *ən*, element of negation (see **እን** *ən-*, above), and *-ǧa* coming from **da'i*;

G. **እንዳሉ** 'ənda'i 'I don't know', **ዳሉ** *-da'i* coming from *yd'*: **አይደለ** 'aydə'a 'know';

Hebr. **יָדָע** *yāda'* 'know'.

እናንተ *ənnantä* 'you' (pl.);

from *ənnä*, marker of the plural, and *antä*; see **እንተ** *antä*, below.

እነቀ *annäqä* 'strangle, suffocate, choke';

G. **እነቀ** *hanäqä* 'suffocate, strangle';

Hebr. **חָנַק** *hānaq* 'strangle'.

እነርሱ *ənnärsu* 'they';

from *ənnä*, marker of the plural, and *ärsu* 'he' (see *ib.*);

see also **እነሱ** *ənnässu*.

እነሰ *annäsä* 'be less, diminish';

[**ትንሽ** *tənnəš* 'small']

G. **እነሰ** *nə'əsä* 'be less, diminish', with metathesis;

Hebr. **נָאֵשׁ** 'ānaš 'be sickly, decrease';

see also **እንስት** *ənəst*.

እነሱ *ənnässu* 'they';

for **እነርሱ** *ənnärsu*, with assimilation of *r* to *s*; see **እነርሱ** *ənnärsu*, above.

እንስት *ənəst* 'female';

G. **እንስት** 'anəst 'female';

Hebr. **יֵשָׁע** 'iššā, probably from **inšā*, root 'nš (Hebr. 'ānaš) 'decrease, be little';

see **እነሰ** *annäsä*, above.

እንተ *antä* 'you' (sg. m.);

G. **እንተ** 'antä 'you';

Hebr. **אַתָּה** 'attā 'you' (sg. m.);

see also **እንቺ** *anči*, **እናንተ** *ənnantä*.

እነጠሰ *anäṭṭäsä* 'sneeze';

a quadriradical with augmented *n* (see p. 11) : G. **ፀጠሰ** 'aṭäsä 'sneeze';

Hebr. **יִתְפֹּס** 'iṭṭeš 'sneeze'.

እኛ *əñña* 'we';

G. **ንሕነ** *nəñnā* 'we';

Hebr. **אֲנִי** 'ānū 'we'.

እኸ *aññäkä* 'chew';

from the root *ḥnk*, with palatalization of *n* for which I find no phonetic

nor morphological reason; related to G. ሐከ *hekä* from a root *hyk*;
Hebr. חָך *hek* ‘palate, organ of tasting’, from a root *hnk*.

አቀበት *aqäbät* ‘hill, uphill’;

G. ዐቀብ *‘aqäb* ‘slope’, perhaps from Ar. ‘*aqaba* ‘hill’;

Hebr. קֶבֶץ *‘äqeb* ‘knobby ground’.

አቀፈ *aqqäfä* ‘embrace, hug’;

G. ሐቀፈ *‘haqäfä* ‘embrace’;

Hebr. קָבַץ *hāḥaq* ‘embrace, hug’, with metathesis and alternance of labials.

አራ *ara* ‘free man’;

[አርነት *arənnät* ‘freedom’]

probably from G. ሐራ *hara* ‘free man’, ሐራዊ *harawi* ‘free man’;

Hebr. *חֹר **hor*, חֹרִים *horim* ‘free ones, noble ones’.

አራ *arra* ‘defecate’;

[አር *ar* ‘excrements’]

from the root חָר *‘ar*: Hebr. חֲרָאִים *ḥarā’im* ‘dung’.

አርእስት *ar’əst* ‘title of a subject, subject, topic’;

from the Geez plural አርእስት *‘ar’əst*, plural of ርእስ *rə’əs* ‘head’;

see ራስ *ras*, below.

ዐረበ *arräbä* ‘set’ (star);

[ምዕራብ *mə’rab* ‘West’, ዓርብ *arb* ‘Friday’]

probably from G. ዐርብ *‘arbä* ‘set’;

Hebr. עָרַב *‘arab* ‘become evening’, עֶרֶב *‘ereḥ* ‘evening’.

ዓርብ, አርብ *arb* ‘Friday’;

G. ዐርብ *‘arb* ‘Friday’, probably from Aramaic-Hebrew עֶרֶב שַׁבָּת *‘ereḥ šabbät* ‘Friday’; see ዐረበ *arräbä*, above.

አርፋ *arba* ‘forty’;

[አሩብ *arub* ‘quarter’, see also ሩብ *rub*];

see አራት *arat*, below.

ዓረቦን *aräbon* ‘deposit, pledge’;

from G. አረቦን *‘aräbon*, ዓረቦን *‘aräbon* ‘pledge’, considered by Dillmann 742 as Greek loanword. The Greek, however, comes from Aramaic-Hebrew עֲרַבֹּן *‘eräḥbôn* ‘pledge’ from the Hebrew root ‘*arab* ‘stand bail for’.

አርበኛ *arbäñña* ‘patriot, war veteran’;

from Arabic ḥarb ‘war’ (>*arb*) with the Amharic ending *-äñña*;
in Hebrew the root is חָרַב *ḥereḥ* ‘sword’.

አርፎ *ard* ‘vast land’;

from Arabic ‘*ard* ‘land’;

in Hebrew the root is עָרַף *‘ereḥ* ‘land’.

እርጎ *argo* 'coagulated milk'; see **ረጋ** *rägga*, below.

አረመ *arrāmā* 'prohibit, weed';
probably from G. **ሐረመ** *harāmā* 'consecrate, consider illicit';
the meaning of Amh. **አረመ** *arrāmā* 'weed' is probably a semantic development within Amharic;
Hebr. **הִיָּחַל** *hiḥ'al* 'seclude from society, devote to God, consecrate'.

አረመኔ *arāmāne* 'pagan';
from G. **አረመኔ** *'arāmāne* 'pagan' (also **አረሚ** *'arāmi*);
from Aramaic-Hebrew **אַרַּמִּי** *'arammī* 'Aramaean' (Noeldeke 35).

አረረ *arrārā* 'burn';
[**አሩር** *arur* 'heat']
G. **ሐረረ** *harārā* 'burn';
Hebr. **הָרָר** *hārār* 'be aglow'; related to **הָרָד(ה)** *hārd(h)* 'be hot'.

አረሰ *arrāsā* 'plough';
[**አራሽ** *araš* 'farmer', **እርሻ** *arša* 'field', **ማረሻ** *marāša* 'plough' (n.)]
G. **ሐረሰ** *harāsā* 'plough';
Hebr. **הָרָשׁ** *hāraš* 'plough'.

እርሱ *arsu* 'he', lit. 'his head';
[**እርሷ** *arswa* 'she', lit. 'her head']
from ***ርስ** **ras*, for **ራስ** *ras* 'head' (see ib.), with possessive suffix pronouns; see also **እሱ** *assu*, **እርሳቸው** *arsaččāw*, **እርስዎ** *arswo*, **እነርሱ** *ənnārsu*.

እርሳቸው *arsaččāw* 'He' (respect), lit. 'His head';
see **እርሱ** *arsu*, and **እሳቸው** *assaččāw*.

እርስዎ *arswo* 'You' (respect), lit. 'Your head';
see **እርሱ** *arsu*, and **እስዎ** *asswo*.

እርሻ *arša* 'field';
አራሽ *araš* 'farmer'; see **አረሰ** *arrāsā*, above.

አራት *arat* 'four';
[**ሮብ** *rob* or **ረቡዕ** *rābu* 'Wednesday', **ሩብ** *rub* or **እሩብ** *arub* 'quarter',
አርባ *arba* 'forty']
G. **አርባዕ** *'arba* 'four';
Hebr. **אַרְבָּע** *'arba* 'four'.

አርአያ *araya* 'symbol, example';
from G. **አርአያ** *'ar'aya* 'image', from the root **ርአየ** *rə'ayā* 'see';
Hebr. **רָאָה** *rā'ā(h)* 'see';
see also **ራአይ** *ra'ay*, **ተርአይት** *tərayt*, below.

አርያም *aryam* ‘the high place, sky’;

from G. **አርያም** ‘*aryam* ‘the high place’, from **rym*;

Hebr. **רַם**, **רַם** *rām* ‘be high’.

አርጥበ *arṭəb* ‘moist’; see **ረጠበ** *rättäbä*, below.

እሱ *əssu* ‘he’;

for **እርሱ** *ərsu* ‘he’, with assimilation of *r* to *s* (see **እርሱ** *ərsu*, above);

እሷ *əsswa* ‘she’, for **እርሷ** *ərswa*; see also **እሳቸው** *assaččāw*, and **እስዎ** *əsswo*, below.

እሰበ *assäbä* ‘think, consider’;

[**እሳብ** *assab* ‘thought’]

Amh. **እሰበ** *assäbä* ‘calculate’ is a denominative of **ሐሳብ** *hisab* ‘bill’, from Arabic *hisāb*;

G. **ሐሰበ** *hasäbä* ‘think’;

Hebr. **חָשַׁב** *hāšab* ‘think’.

እሳቸው *assaččāw* ‘He’ (respect);

for **እርሳቸው** *arsaččāw*, with assimilation of *r* to *s*; see **እርሱ** *ərsu*, above.

እስማት *asmat* ‘magic, sorcery’; see **ስም** *səm* ‘name’, below.

እሰረ *assärä* ‘tie, bind, imprison’;

[**እስረኛ** *əsräñña* ‘prisoner’]

G. **እሰረ** ‘*asärä* ‘tie, bind’;

Hebr. **אָסַר** ‘*asar* ‘tie, bind’.

እሳር *asar* ‘penury, difficulty, embarrassment’;

from G. **ኅሳር** *hasar* ‘penury’;

Hebr. **הָסַר** *hāser* ‘diminish, decrease’;

see also **ከሰረ** *kässärä*, below.

እሥር *assər* ‘ten’;

[**እሥራት** *asrat* ‘tithe’]

G. **ዐሥሩ** ‘*asru* ‘ten’, **ዓሥራት** ‘*asrat* ‘tenth part, tithe’;

Hebr. **עֶשֶׂר** ‘*ešer* ‘ten’.

እሥራት *asrat* ‘tithe’; see **እሥር** *assər*, above.

እሳት *əsat* ‘fire’;

G. **እሳት** ‘*əsat* ‘fire’;

Hebr. **עֵשׂ** ‘*eš* ‘fire’.

እስተማረ *astāmarä* ‘teach’; see **(ተ)ማረ** (*tä*)*marä*, below.

እስተያየት *astäyayät* ‘view, opinion’; see **እየ** *ayyā* ‘see’, below.

እስዎ *əsswo* ‘You’ (respect);

for **እርስዎ** *ərswo*, with assimilation of *r* to *s*; see **እርሱ** *ərsu*, above.

አሽ *ašš* 'silence!';

is probably onomatopoeic, but could also be compared with G. **ሐሰ** *ḥas'a*, **ሐሰ** *ḥas'a* 'be silent', that could have become *ašš* in Amharic with loss of the velar *ḥ* and the laryngeal ';

related to Hebr. **שָׁמַר** *šāšā(h)* 'keep silent' (so also Dillmann 587).

አሾህ *ašoh* 'thorn';

G. **ሐሰ** *ḥok* 'thorn';

Hebr. **שֶׁקֶץ** *šeḳ* 'thorn'.

አሻከር *aškār* 'servant';

G. **ሐሰ** *ḥakur* 'hired';

Hebr. **שָׂקָר** *šāqar* 'hire' (see also M. Cohen, *Nouvelles études d'éthiopien méridional*, p. 30).

አት *ət* 'sister'; see **አሁት** *aḥət*, above.

አትፍ : **አለ** *ətəff alä* 'spit'; see **ተፋ** *täffa*.

አተመ *attämä* 'print, seal';

[**ማተሚያ** *mahtäm* 'seal', **ማተሚያ** : **ቤት** *mattämiya bet* 'printing press']

G. **ሐተመ** *ḥatämä* 'seal';

Hebr. **חָתַם** *ḥāṭam* 'seal'.

አቶን *aton* 'furnace';

from G. **አቶን** *'aton* 'furnace' considered by Noeldeke 41 a loanword from Aramaic-Hebrew **אֶתּוּן** *'attūn*. On its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 32.

አጣ *aṭṭa* 'miss, not find, lack';

G. **ሐጥአ** *ḥaṭ'a* 'not find, miss';

Hebr. **חָטָא** *ḥāṭā* 'miss a mark, wrong, offend, sin'.

The meaning of 'sin' attested in Geez **ሐጥአት** *ḥaṭi'at* (and taken over into Amharic **ሐጥአት** *ḥaṭi'at*, see below) is taken from Aramaic-Hebrew (Noeldeke 36).

አጥብ *aṭub*, interjection of surprise and admiration;

from G. **ዕፀብ** *'əḍub* 'hard, difficult, violent, (also) interjection of surprise';

Hebr. **אָשַׁב** *'āṣab* 'to pain', nif'al **נִשְׁבַּח** *ne'ēṣab* 'be grieved', the Geez and Amharic interjection of surprise developing from the meaning of intensity.

አጥፈ *aṭṭäfä* 'fold, bend';

G. **ዕጸፈ** *'aṣäfä* 'wrap about, fold';

Hebr. **שָׂרָפ** *šā'ip*, 'shawl, wrapper', with metathesis.

አጣን *aṭan* 'incense';

from G. **ዕጣን** *'əṭan* 'incense';

perhaps related with Hebr. **אֶתָר** *'əṭār* 'perfume' (with *t:t*, for which cf. Arabic *'iṭr* 'incense' and alternance of liquids *r:n*).

አጥንት *aṭənt* 'bone';

from *aṭəmt* (for *mt* > *nt*, see Praetorius 59);

G. **ዐፅም** 'aqəm 'bone';

Hebr. **עצם** 'eṣəm 'bone'.

አጠረ *aṭṭārā* 'be short, be brief';

[**አጥር** *aččər* 'short, brief']

G. **ኅጸረ** *haṣārā* 'be short';

probably related to Hebr. **קצר** *qāṣār* 'short'. For a probable relation between *h(h)* and *q*, see **ቂፈረ** *q"äffärā* 'dig', below.

አጠረ *aṭṭārā* 'make a fence';

G. **ሐጸረ** *haṣārā* 'make a fence';

Hebr. **חצר** *ḥāṣer* 'enclosure, court'.

አጠጠ *aṭṭātā* 'diminish';

G. **ሐጸጸ** *haṣāṣā* 'curtail';

Hebr. **חָצַק** *ḥāṣaṣ* 'divide in groups'; related to **חָצַק** *ḥāṣā(h)* 'divide'.

አየ *ayyā* 'see';

[**አሳየ** *asayyā* 'show', **አስተያየት** *astāyayāt* 'view']

from a root *hzy* > **hažžā* > *ažžā* > *ayyā*; for *ažžā*, cf. Gurage :

Chaha *ažā-m* 'see', Endegeñ *ažžā*, and others;

Hebr. **ראה** *ḥāzā(h)* 'see' (Praetorius 510).

አይብ *ayb* 'cheese';

from **alib*, with palatalization of *-li* into *y*, from *hlib*; see **አለብ** *allābā*, above.

አየደ *ayyādā* 'define, determine';

perhaps from the root *ʾyd*, and connected with Hebr. **עד** 'ed' 'witness'.

አየለ *ayyālā* 'become strong, become many';

አያሌ *ayyale* 'a good many'; see **ኅይል** *hayl*, below.

ኅይን *ayn* 'eye';

G. **ኅይን** 'ayn 'eye';

Hebr. **עין** 'ayin 'eye'.

አየር *ayyār* 'air, atmosphere, weather';

G. **አየር** 'ayār 'air', from Greek;

Neo-Hebr. **אוויר** 'awir 'air', from Greek.

ኅውድ *awd* 'cycle';

from G. **ኅውድ** 'awd 'circuit', root **ዖደ** 'odā 'turn around';

Hebr. **עוהד** 'iwweḏ 'surround', **עוד** 'ōḏ 'always, again, once more'.

አውሬ *awre* 'beast, wild animal';

G. **አርዌ** 'arwe 'beast', with metathesis;

Hebr. **ארי** 'arye 'lion'.

እውር *əwwər* 'blind';

[ታወረ *tawwārā* 'be blind']

G. **ዖረ** 'orā' 'be blind';

Hebr. עור *ʾtwwer* 'blind'.

አዝማሪ *azmari* 'minstrel'; see **ዘመረ** *zāmmārā*, below.

በ *bā* 'in, with, at, through';

G. **በ** *bā* 'in, at';

Hebr. ב *bē* 'in, with'.

ባዳ *bada* 'stranger';

from G. **ባዕድ** *baʾəd* 'another, stranger';

Hebr. בעד *baʾəd* 'distance', מבעד *mibbaʾəd* l... 'from out of the distance of'.

በክር *bākər* 'first-born';

G. **በክር** *bākʾər* 'first-born';

Hebr. בכור *bēḵor* 'first-born'.

በላ *bälla* 'eat';

[አበላ *abälla* 'feed', መበል *mābəl* 'food']

G. **በለዐ** *bāl'a* 'eat';

Hebr. בלע *bāla* 'swallow'.

ባል *bal* 'owner, master, husband';

[ባለቤት *balābet* 'master of the house, husband, wife']

G. **በዓል** *bā'al* 'owner, master';

Hebr. בעל *ba'al* 'owner, husband'.

(ተም)በለበለ (*tām*)*bālābbālā* 'flame, blaze'; see **ለበለበ** *lābällābā*, below.

በለስ *bālās* 'fig';

G. **በለስ** *bālās* 'fig';

Hebr. בלס *bālas* 'nip the unripe sycamore-fig'.

በለጠ *bällāṭā* 'excel, exceed';

[በለጥ *bəlṭa* 'superiority']

the root does not exist in Geez, but the Tigrinya root *bālāšā* 'be superior' would indicate a root *blš*; this root would then be related to Hebr. בלש *bālāš* 'stand out'.

በሉይ *bəluɣ*, in **በሉይ ፡ ኪዳን** *bəluɣ kidan* 'Old Testament';

from G. **በሉይ ፡ ኪዳን** *bəluɣ kidan* 'Old Testament';

Hebr. בלד *bāld(h)* 'be worn out'.

(ተም)በቀቀቀ (*tām*)*bāqābbāqā* 'be ploughed deeply';

represents a verb with the prefix *tān-* (becoming *tām-* before *b*) and *bq-bq*, a reduplicated root *bq(w)* : G. አብቀወ *ʾabqāwā* 'open the mouth'; related to Hebr. בקע *bāqa* 'split open'.

በራ *bārra* 'light up' (intransitive);

[አባራ *abbarra* 'clear up (weather)', ብርሃን *bərhan* 'light', ሙብራት *mābrat* 'lamp, light-giving object']

G. ብርሀ *bārha* 'light up', ብርሃን *bərhan* 'light';

root with metathesis in relation to Hebrew בָּהִיר *bāhīr* 'brilliant'.

በሬ *bäre* 'ox';

G. ብፅሬዊ *bə'rawi* 'ox', from **bə'ər* with the ending *-awi*, a morpheme of the nisba;

Hebr. בעִיר *bē'ir* 'cattle'.

ብር *bərr* 'silver, dollar';

G. ብሩር *bərrur* 'silver';

probably Hebr. בָּרַר *bārar* 'purge out', בָּרֹר *bārūr* 'pure'.

በርበሬ *bärbäre* 'pepper';

G. ብርበሬ *bärbäre*, and ፕፕሬ *pāpäre* 'pepper';

Hebr. פִּלְפֵּל *pīlpeḥ*, from Indo-European : Sanskrit *pippala*, Greek πέπερι.

በራደ *bärrädä* 'be cold';

[ብርድ *bärd* 'cold', ብራድ *bäräd* 'hail']

G. አብራደ *'abrädä* 'cool off', ብራድ *bäräd* 'hail';

Hebr. בָּרַד *bārād* 'hail', from the root *brd* 'be cold' not existing in Hebrew.

ብርሃን *bərhan* 'light, splendor';

from G. ብርሃን *bərhan*; see **በራ** *bārra*, above.

በረከ *bärräkä* 'kneel down';

[ትንበረከከ *tānbäräkkäkä* 'kneel down']

G. ብረከ *bäräkä* 'kneel down';

Hebr. בָּרַךְ *bāraḥ* 'kneel'.

በረከ *bäräka* 'second or third coffee';

from Arabic *baraka* 'blessing'; see **ባረከ** *barräkä*, below.

ባረከ *barräkä* 'bless';

[ቡራክ *burake* 'blessing']

G. ባረከ *baräkä* 'bless';

Hebr. בָּרַךְ *beraḥ* 'bless'. It is tempting to derive the meaning of 'bless' from that of 'kneel down', but I accept here the separation of the two roots as suggested in the etymological dictionaries of Hebrew (see, for instance, Koehler 1537);

see also **በረከ** *bäräka*, above.

በረቀ *bärräqä* 'scintillate';

[ብራቅ *bəraq* 'thunder', ሙብረቅ *mābräq* 'lightning', አብረቀረቀ *abräqär-räqä* 'scintillate']

G. በረቀ *bārāqā* 'scintillate';
 Hebr. ברק *bāraq* 'lighten', ברק *bārāq* 'lightning, thunder';
 see also ሸበረቀ *šābārrāqā*, below.

በሰ *basä* 'be bad';
 G. በሰሰ *bə'əsä* 'be bad, be noxious';
 Hebr. שׂאשׂ *bā'aš* 'stink'.

በሰለ *bässälä* 'be ripe, be cooked';
 [በሰለ *bäsäl* 'cooked']
 G. በሰለ *bäsälä* 'be ripe';
 Hebr. בָּשָׁל *bāšal* 'grow ripe'.

(አ)በሰረ (*a*)*bässärä* 'give good news';
 G. አበሰረ *'absärä* 'give good news';
 Hebr. בִּשְׂרָה *běšōrā* 'report, news';
 see also ሞሰራች *məssərač*.

በተ *batä* 'the month begins';
 probably denominative from G. በአት *bä'at* 'beginning, commencement',
 from G. በአ *bo'a* 'enter' (Praetorius 172-173 considers it a denomi-
 native from መባቻ *mäbača*, likewise from *bo'a*);
 Hebr. בא, בוא *bā* 'come'.

በት *bet* 'house, family';
 G. በት *bet* 'house';
 Hebr. בית *bayit* 'house'.

በተከ *bättäkä* 'make a hole';
 G. በተከ *bätäkä* 'burst';
 related with Hebr. בִּתֵּק *bitteq* 'slaughter'.

በጣ *bätta* 'make an incision, cut a boil with a knife';
 G. በጥሐ *bätḥa* 'make an incision';
 related to Hebr. בִּצַּע *biṣṣa'* 'cut off' (so also Dillmann 544).

በጠበጠ *bätäbbätä* 'be putrid';
 Hebr. ביצא *biṣṣā* 'oozy place';
 Amharic *ṭ* of this root coming from an original *ṣ* is attested in
 Tigrinya *bäṣbäṣä* 'be putrid'.

በጢሕ *bätih* 'watermelon';
 from Arabic *bittih*, as is Hebr. מִבְּתִיחַ *'abattih*.

በጥለ *bätul* 'incorrect, faulty';
 [በጥለጥለ : አለ *bätälṭäl alä* 'be ruined, be destroyed']
 G. በጠለ *bätälä* 'be vain, be destroyed';
 Hebr. בָּטַל *bätal* 'cease working, be idle'; Neo-Hebr. ביטל *bittel*
 'abolish, cancel, neglect'.

በየ *bäyyānā* 'decide, decree';

G. በየ *bäyyānā* 'discern, demonstrate';

Hebr. בִּין *bin* 'understand'.

በበበ *bāzābbāzā* 'pillage, plunder';

represents a reduplicated 1.2.1.2 root from 1.2.2; Hebr. בָּזַז *bāzaz* 'take a spoil'.

ቻለ *čalā* 'be able';

G. ክህለ *kəhalā* 'be able', with loss of *h* and palatalization of *k* into *č*; the root *khl* is the same as in Aramaic כְּהֵל *kēhel*, and is related to Hebr. יָכֹל *yāḳol* 'be able'; see also ክህለ *kāhali*, below.

ጭጠ *čäbbäṭä* 'grab, grasp';

G. ፀጠ *qäbbäṭä* 'seize';

Hebr. שָׁבַט *šāḅaṭ* 'seize'.

ጭፈ *čäffānā* 'cover the eyes, close the eyes';

Hebr. נָסַח *šāpan* 'hide'.

ሮኸ *čohā* 'shout';

from *čwḥ, *šwḥ : Hebr. צָוַח *šāwaḥ* 'cry aloud';

related to G. ጸውዐ *šāw'a* 'shout'.

ጮመ *čällāmā* 'be dark, get dark';

is the Amharic form of the root ጠለመ *ṭällāmā* (see below);

G. ጸልመ *šālmā* 'get dark';

Hebr. צִלְמוֹת **šalmūt* 'darkness'.

ጮመፈ *čämmärä* 'add, increase';

G. ጸመፈ *šämärä*, ፀመፈ *qämärä* 'combine, connect';

related to Hebr. שָׁבַר *šāḅar* 'heap up, accumulate', with alternance of labials.

ጮመተ *čämmätä* 'be silent';

Hebr. נָמַצ *šāmaṭ* 'to silence';

perhaps G. አጽመተ **ašmätä* 'extinguish, uproot' as suggested by Dillmann 1271.

ጭነ *čanä* 'load' (v.);

[ጭነት *čənāt* 'load' (n.)]

G. ጸዐነ *šä'anä* 'load' (v.);

Hebr. נָעַץ *šä'an* 'load', and נָעַן *ṭä'an* 'load' (of Aramaic origin).

ጮነቀ *čännäqä* 'embarrass, oppress';

probably Hebr. נִינֹק *šinōq* 'iron collar, pillory'.

ጮቀጮቀ *čäqäččäqä* 'annoy, nag';

reduplicated root čq-čq, from š'q : G. (አ)ጸዐቀ (*a*)š'aqä 'press, oppress';

related with Hebr. הִצִּיץ *hiṣ'iq* 'bring into straits, oppress'.

- (ተ)ጭወተ (*tä*)ṣawwātā ‘chat, converse, play’;
 denominative of ጭዋተ ṣāwata ‘conversation’;
 G. ጽዋት ṣawat ‘exclamation’ (probably not to be considered a loan-
 word from Arabic ‘aṣwāt as suggested by Dillmann 1299), from ṣwy
 (Tigrinya ṣāwāyā) ‘narrate, speak’;
 Hebr. הִצֵּי ṣiwwā(h) ‘call up, appoint, give an order’.
- ደብ dubb ‘bear’;
 G. ደብ dubb ‘bear’, perhaps from Ar. dubb;
 Hebr. דָּב doḅ.
- ደቤ dubbē ‘tambourine used by the sorcerer’;
 perhaps related to Hebr. תָּב top ‘tambourine’, with alternance of
 dentals *t:d*, and labials *p:b*;
 note that the consonants of the Amharic dubbē are closer to Arabic
 duff ‘tambourine’.
- ደብ ፡ አለ dubb alā ‘flow down drop by drop’;
 Hebr. דָּבַח dāḅaḅ ‘flow over softly’.
- ደደቀ dāddāqā ‘break the ground to level it off’;
 from dāqāddāqā > dāddāqā; see ደቀቀ dāqqāqā, below.
- ደፈቀ dāffāqā ‘crush the ears of corn’;
 probably Hebr. דָּפַק dāpaq ‘rap (at the door), drive with vehemence’.
- ደም dām ‘blood’;
 G. ደም dām ‘blood’;
 Hebr. דָּם dām ‘blood’;
 see also ደሞዝ dāmoz, below.
- ደመደመ dāmāddāmā ‘be blunt (knife)’;
 Neo-Hebr. דִּמְדִּם dimdām ‘dim light’.
- ደመመ dāmmāmā ‘not to know what to answer, be stupefied, be astonished’;
 G. (ተ)ደመ (*tä*)dāmmā ‘be stupefied’;
 Hebr. דָּמַם dāmam ‘be silent, be motionless’; related to דָּמַם dāmā(h)
 ‘be still, be silent’.
- ደመሰሰ dāmässäsä ‘wipe out, destroy’;
 G. ደምሰሰ dāmsäsä ‘wipe’;
 perhaps to be compared with Hebrew נִשְׁמַד nišmad ‘be
 destroyed’ (J. Barth, *Etymologische Studien*, p. 10).
- ደሞዝ dāmoz ‘salary’;
 from dām-wāz ‘blood (and) sweat’; see ደም dām, and ወዝ wāz, below.
- ዳኛ dañña ‘judge’ (n.);
 an Amharized form of the root *dyn*; see ደኝ dāyn, below.

ድሮ *dəro* 'formerly';

originally 'period of time', cf. **ዘንድሮ** *zändəro* 'this year', from *zä-n-dəro*;
perhaps Hebr. דֹּר *dōr* 'period, generation';

G. **ዳር** *dar* 'generation' is taken from Hebrew דֹּר *dōr*.

ደረሰ *därräsä* 'write a book, compose a book';

[**ድርሰት** *dərsät* 'essay, composition', **ደራሲ** *därasī* 'author, composer']

from G. **ደረሰ** *därräsä* 'write a book', **ደራሲ** *därasī* 'commentator', taken
from Aramaic-Hebrew דָּרַס *dāraś* (Noeldeke 38).

ደቀደቀ *däqäddäqä* 'hit, cram, push in';

Neo-Hebr. דִּקְדֵּק *dīqdeq* 'crush, even a woof by beating';

see **ደቀቀ** *däqqäqä*, below.

ደቀቀ *däqqäqä* 'be fine, be powdered finely';

[**ዱቄት** *duqet* 'flour, powder'; **ደቀ ሰማዊ** *däqqä mäzmur* 'disciple',
lit. 'servant of the psalter', from G. **ደቅ** *däqq* 'children, servant']

G. **ደቀቀ** *däqqäqä* 'crush to pieces';

Hebr. דָּק *daq* 'crush', root *dqq*;

see also **ደቂቃ** *däqīqä*, **ደደቀ** *däddäqä*, and **ደቀደቀ** *däqäddäqä*, above.

ደቂቃ *däqīqä* 'minute';

G. **ደቂቃ** *däqīqä* 'minute', from Arabic *daqīqä*;

in Hebr. דַּקָּדָה *daqqā* 'minute', from דָּק *daq*;

see **ደቀቀ** *däqqäqä*, above.

ዱቄት *duqet* 'flour'; see **ደቀቀ** *däqqäqä*, above.

ደረጃ *däräḡa* 'step, rank, grade, degree';

from Arabic *daraḡa*;

in Hebrew דָּרָגָה *dargā* 'grade, rank'.

ዳሰ *dasä* 'grind finely';

from a root *d's*; probably related to Hebr. דָּשׁ *dāś* (root *dws*) 'thresh';

see also **ዳሰሰ** *dassäsä*, below.

ዳሰሰ *dassäsä* 'rub';

perhaps related to Amh. **ዳሰ** *dasä* 'grind finely', above.

ደጃ *däwe* 'disease, sickness';

from G. **ደጃ** *däwe* 'disease';

Hebr. דֵּוָה *dēway* 'illness'.

ደይን *däyn* 'purgatory';

from G. **ደይን** *däyn* 'condemnation', from Aramaic-Hebrew דִּין *dīn*
'judgment' (Noeldeke 39);

Amharic developed from this root the noun **ዳኛ** *danña* 'judge' (n.),
see above.

ፈፍፍ *fäččä* ‘grind’;

[**ወፍፍ** *wäfčo* ‘lower grinding stone’]

from the root *fšy*, related with G. **ፈጽሐ** *fäṣḥa* ‘break to pieces’;

Hebr. **פָּשַׁשׁ** *pāṣaš* ‘shatter’, related to **פָּשַׁח** *pāṣaḥ* ‘break to pieces’;

see also **ፈጠፈጠ** *fäṭäffäṭä*, below.

(ከ)ፏፍፍ (*a*)*f*^w*aččä* ‘whistle’;

G. **(ተ)ፋጸየ** (*tä*)*faṣäyä* ‘whistle’;

Hebr. **שִׁפְשַׁף** *šipšep* ‘whistle’, reduplicated root *šp-šp*, with metathesis.

ፋፋ *fädda* ‘payment’;

from Geez **ፋፋ** *fäda*; see **ፈጀ** *fäğgä*, below.

ፈጀ *fäğgä* ‘consume, finish’;

G. **ፈጸየ** *fädäyä* ‘restitute, pay, repay’, **ፋፋ** *fäda* ‘payment’ from which Amh. **ፋፋ** *fädda* ‘payment’ is taken;

Hebr. **פָּדָה** *pādā(h)* ‘ransom, redeem’.

ፈለፈለ *fäläffälä* ‘shell with the fingers, extract a thorn’;

represents a reduplicated verb *fl-fl* from the basic idea of ‘separate’ :

G. **ፈለየ** *fäläyä* ‘separate’;

Hebr. **נִפְּלָה**, *nif‘al* **נִפְּלָה** *niplā(h)* ‘be treated differently’; *hif‘il* **הִפְּלָה**

hiplā(h) ‘sever, distinguish between’; related to **פָּלַח** *pālaḥ* ‘cleave open’.

ፈለሰ *fälläsä* 1) ‘emigrate, disperse’; 2) ‘dig the earth with the hands’;

G. **ፈለሰ** *fäläsä* ‘emigrate, go over’;

Neo-Hebr. **פָּלַשׁ** *pālaš* ‘penetrate, enter without being entitled to it’;

פִּילֵשׁ *pilleš* ‘make a hole, pass through from end to end’.

ፈለጠ *fälläṭä* ‘split’;

G. **ፈለጠ** *fäläṭä* ‘separate, disjoin’;

Neo-Hebr. **פָּלַט** *pālaṭ* ‘discharge’.

ፋመ *famä* ‘become glowing’;

[**ፋም** *fəm* ‘embers’]

G. **ፋሕም** *fəḥəm* ‘coal’;

Hebr. **פְּחָם** *peḥām* ‘coal’.

ፈንታ *fänta* ‘turn, place’;

[**በ...ፈንታ** *bä — fänta* ‘in the place of, instead of’]

G. **ፋና** *fäna* ‘direction, place, part’, **ፈነወ** *fännäwä* ‘send’, lit. ‘make turn toward’;

Hebr. **פָּנָה** *pānā(h)* ‘turn toward’, **פָּנִים** *pānim* ‘face’.

ፈቃ *fäqqa* ‘cut a vein of the forehead’;

G. **ፈቅሐ** *fäq‘a*, **ፈቅዐ** *fäq‘a* ‘break’, related to **ፈቅሐ** *fäqḥa* ‘split’;

Neo-Hebr. **פָּקַע** *pāqa* ‘split’, related with **פָּקַח** *pāqaḥ* ‘open the eyes’.

ፈቀደ *fäqqädä* ‘want, wish’;

[**ፋቃድ** *fäqad* ‘wish, permission’]

- G. **ፈቀድ** *fäqädä* 'examine, wish';
Hebr. **פָּקַד** *pāqad* 'go to see, long for'.
- ፍሬ** *fəre* 'fruit';
G. **ፍሬ** *fəre* 'fruit';
Hebr. **פֵּרִי** *pəri* 'fruit'.
- ፈረደ** *färrädä* 'judge';
G. **ፍርድ** *fərd* 'judgment';
Hebr. **פָּרַד**, *nif'al* **נִפְרַד** *ni-praḏ* 'separate' > 'distinguish' > 'discern' > 'judge'.
- ፈረፈረ** *färäffärä* 'crumble, break in small pieces';
[**ፍርፋሪ** *fəṛəffari* 'crumbs']
G. **ፍርፋሪ** *fəṛfar* 'crumbs';
Hebr. **פָּרַר**, *hif'il* **הִפְרַר** *heper* 'break, burst', Neo-Hebr. **פִּרְפַּר** *pirper* 'break'.
- (**ተገ**)**ፈረፈረ** (*tän*)*färäffärä* 'stir, struggle (a slaughtered animal)';
Neo-Hebr. **פִּרְפַּר** *pirper* 'move convulsively'.
- ፈረቀቀ** *färäqqäqä* 'split with a wedge';
represents a verb 1.2.3.3; see (**አ**)**ፈረ-ረቀ** (*af*)*färarräqä*, below.
- (**አ**)**ፈረ-ረቀ** (*af*)*färarräqä* 'bring about a split between two friends';
G. **ፈረቀ** *färäqä* 'set free';
Hebr. **פָּרַק** *pāraq* 'tear away from';
see also **ፈረቀቀ** *färäqqäqä*, above.
- ፈረሰ** *färäs* 'horse';
G. **ፈረሰ** *färäs* 'horse';
Hebr. **פָּרָשׁ** *pārāš* 'horse, horseman'.
- ፈረሰ** *färräsä* 'be destroyed, be demolished';
G. (**አ**)**ፍረሰ** (*a*)*fräsä* 'destroy';
Neo-Hebr. **פָּרַשׁ** *pārāš* 'separate'.
- ፈርሰ** *färs* 'contents of stomach';
from Arabic *farṣ*;
in Hebrew **פֶּרֶשׁ** *peṛeš* 'contents of stomach'.
- ፈረጠ** *färrätä* 'burst, break open';
Neo-Hebr. **פָּרַט** *pāraṭ* 'separate into parts'.
- (**ተ**)**ፈረዘዘ** (*tä*)*färäzzäzä* 'be joyful';
G. (**ተ**)**ፈርዘዘ** (*tä*)*färzäzä* 'burst out in joy', with augmented *r* in relation to Hebr. **פָּזַז** *pāzaz* 'be agile', Neo-Hebr. 'jump, dance'.
- ፈታ** *fätta* 'release, untie, divorce';
[**ፍታ** *fəč* 'explanation, divorce', **ፍታተ** *fətat* 'absolution']
G. **ፈትሐ** *fäṭha* 'open';
Hebr. **פָּתַח** *pāṭaḥ* 'open'.

ፊት *fit* 'front, face';

Hebr. פֶּתַח *pe'ā* 'side, rim' (Praetorius 143), but perhaps rather Hebr. פֶּתַח **pot* 'forehead'.

ፈተፈተ *fätäffütä* 'crumble';

represents a reduplicated root *ft-ft*: G. **ፈተተ** *fätätä* 'break';
Hebr. פָּתַף *pāṭaṭ* 'crumble', Neo-Hebr. פִּתְּפֵץ *pīṭpeṭ* 'crumble'.

ፈተለ *fättälä* 'spin';

G. **ፈተለ** *fätälä* 'spin';
Hebr. פָּתַל *pāṭal* 'spin', פִּתְּלָל *pēṭil* 'twisted thread'.

ፍትወት *fətwāt* 'desire' (n.);

from G. **ፍትወት** *fətwāt* 'desire' (n.), root **ፈተወ** *fätāwä* 'love, desire';
Hebr. פִּתְּוָה *pittā(h)* 'seduce' (Dillmann 1368).

ፈፈፈፈ *fäṭäffäṭä* 'break the shell';

represents a reduplicated root *ft-ft*: G. **ፈፈፈፈ** *fäṣṣä* 'break to pieces';
Hebr. פָּשַׁח *pāṣaḥ* 'break to pieces', related to פָּשַׁשׁ *pāṣaṣ* 'shatter';
see also **ፈፈፈ** *fäččä*, above.

ፈፈፈ *fäṭṭärä* 'create, invent';

G. **ፈፈፈ** *fäṭärä* 'create';
Hebr. פָּתַר *pāṭar* 'escape from, set free', from the basic meaning of 'split', a meaning that this root has in the other Semitic languages such as Arabic, Akkadian.

ጎበጎ ፤ **አለ** *gobäbb alä* 'have a hunched back';

Hebr. גַּב *gaḇ* 'bosses of a shield'.

***ጎበሬ** **gäbbärä* 'act, do, force, impose';

ጎበሬ *gəbər* 'tribute, tax, banquet (originally prepared from the tribute given by the villagers to the chief)';

ጎባሬ *gəbare* 'farmer, peasant';

ጎባሬ *gäbbar* 'tenant farmer, one who is conquered';

ጎበሬ *gəbər* 'slave';

G. **ጎበሬ** *gäbrä* 'work, act'; **ጎበሬ** *gəbər* 'act, labor'; **ጎበሬ** *gəbər* 'servant, slave';

Hebr. גָּבַר *gāḇar* 'be superior, prevail', גֶּבֶר *geḇer* 'man', גִּבּוֹר *gibbōr* 'manly', גִּבּוּרָה *gēḇūrā* 'strength'.

(ተ)ጎበሰበሰ (*tä*)*gbäsäbbäsä* 'be put on a heap (straw)';

is a root 1.2.3.2.3 in relation to Neo-Hebr. גִּבֵּשׁ *gibbeš* 'put in one heap'.

ገድ *gäd* 'omen';

from Arabic *ḡadd*;

in Hebr. גַּד *gaḏ* 'fortune'.

ገዳ *gʷädda* 'harm, injure, hurt';

G. **ገድአ** *gʷäd'a*, and **ገድዐ** *gʷäd'a* 'pierce through, strike' (see also **ገድገድ** *gʷädäggʷädä*, below);

Hebr. **גָּדַע** *gāḏa* 'cut off'.

ገድገድ *gʷädäggʷädä* 'thrust, push in, dig a hole';

[**ገድገድ** *gudgʷad* 'well, pit, hole']

G. **ገድገድ** *gʷädgʷädä* 'strike'; probably a reduplicated Geez root *gd'* becoming *gd-gd* (see **ገዳ** *gʷädda*, above);

Hebr. **הִתְגַּדְּדָה** *hitpa'el hitgōḏed* 'administer incisions to oneself'; related to **גָּדַע** *gāḏa* 'cut off' (see **ገዳ** *gʷädda*, above).

ገደለ *gäddälä* 'kill';

G. **ተገደለ** *tä-gadälä* 'fight';

perhaps Hebr. **גָּדַל** *gāḏal* 'be big'; for a possible passage of meaning, cf. Arabic *ḡadala* 'be strong', but *ta-ḡadala* 'to quarrel, to fight', that is, 'compete in strength' > 'kill'.

ገገሬ *gʷaggʷärä* 'shout, scream';

a reduplicated root : G. **ገገሬ** *gä'arä* 'shout';

Hebr. **גָּעַר** *gā'ar* 'rebuke'.

ገህነም *gähannäm* 'hell';

from G. **ገህነም** *gähannäm*, from Aramaic-Hebrew **גִּי הַנֶּחֱמִים** *gē hinnom* (Noeldeke 34).

ገለ *galä* 'be red hot';

from a root *gʷl* : Hebr. **גַּחַל** *gaḥal* 'charcoal'.

ገለፈፈ *gäläffäfä* 'take off the bark';

G. **ገለፈ** *gäläfä* 'carve, engrave';

Neo-Hebr. **גִּלֵּץ** *gilleg* 'pierce, carve, engrave'.

ገልገል *galgäl* 'young of sheep or goat';

G. **እጉል** *'əgʷəl* 'young of animal';

related to Hebr. **עֵגֶל** *egēl* 'male young bull'.

ገለል : **አለ** *gäläll alä* 'make way, part, separate';

G. **(ተ)ገልገለ** *(tä)galgälä* 'be taken into exile';

related to Hebr. **גָּלָה** *gālā(h)* 'uncover, depart', hif'il **הִגְלָה** *higlā(h)* 'take into exile'.

ጉልላት *gʷələlat* 'cupola, capitol';

Hebr. **גִּלְגָּל** *gullä* 'horizontal projection on pillars' (I. Wajnberg, *Rocznik Orientalistyczny* 13, 1937, p. 35).

ገመድ *gämäd* 'rope, string, measure of land';

it is tempting to compare it with Hebr. **גֹּמֶד** *gomēd* 'linear measure', but it is possible that the Amharic meaning 'measure of land' is a

secondary development from 'rope' whereas the Hebrew 'linear measure' may be primary.

ገመደደ *gämäddädä* 'wrinkle, crumple';
Neo-Hebr. **גמאד** *gāmaḏ* 'cause to shrink'.

ገመል *gāmāl* 'camel';
G. **ገመል** *gāmāl* 'camel';
Hebr. **גמל** *gāmāl* 'camel';
the word was taken over by Indo-European (Buck 189).

ገን *gan* 'big jar';
G. **ገንጸ** *gānə* 'jar';
perhaps Hebr. **גגן** 'aggān 'bowl'; on the origin of the Hebrew **גגן** 'aggān see Zimmern 33.

ገንት *gännät* 'Paradise, garden';
from G. **ገንት** *gännät* 'Paradise', of Aramaic origin (Noeldeke 42);
in Hebr. **גן** *gan* 'garden', **גנן** *gannā* 'garden'.

ገנז *gännäzä* 'shroud, put into a shroud';
G. **ገנז** *gännäzä* 'shroud' (v.);
Neo-Hebr. **גנז** *gānaz* 'hide'.
If the verb is a denominative from Hebr. **גנזים** *gēnāzīm* 'treasure',
Aramaic **גנז** **gēnaz* (as suggested by Koehler 1062), the noun is of
Persian origin; see also Wagner 41.

ገራ *gärä* 'subjugate, tame';
G. (**አ**)**ገራራ** (*ʾa*)*grärä* 'subjugate, tame';
perhaps connected with Hebr. **גרר** *gārar* 'drag away' > 'tame' (so also
Dillmann 1155).

ገራቤት *gʷäräbet* 'neighbor';
from G. **ገራ** + **ቤት** *gʷärä bet* 'neighbor';
Hebr. **גר** *gār* (root *gwr*) 'dwell';
for **ቤት** 'house', see above.

ገረመ *gäräddämä* 'break, break off';
Neo-Hebr. **גרד** *girdem* 'cut', with an augmented *r* (as in Amharic)
in relation to Neo-Hebr. **גד** *gādam* 'cut, maim';
see also **ገረመደ** *gärämmädä*, below.

ገረፈ *gʷärräfä* 'flow (torrent), flood';
[**ገርፍ** *gʷärf* 'torrent, flood' (v.)]
Hebr. **גרפ** *gārap* 'the river washes away'.

ገረመደ *gärämmädä* 'break, break off';
metathesis in relation to **ገረመ** *gäräddämä*, see above.

ጉርሮ *gʷərorro* 'throat';

G. ጉርሮ *gʷər'e* 'throat' > Amh. *gr* with a reduplicated last radical;
Hebr. גַּרְגְּרוֹת *gargērōt* 'gullets', from *gr-gr-t*; Hebrew has also גֶּרֶן *gārōn* 'throat', from *gr-ōn*.

ገረዘ *gārrāzā* 'circumcise';

also ገዘረ *gāzzārā* 'circumcise', with metathesis;

G. ገዘረ *gāzārā* 'circumcise';

Hebr. גָּרַז *gāraz*, and גָּזַר *gāzar* 'cut'.

ገውዝ *gāwz* 'nut';

from G. ገውዝ *gāwz*, of Aramaic origin (Noeldeke 43);

in Hebr. אֲגוֹז *'ēgōz* 'nut'.

The root is not of Semitic origin; on the bibliography, see Wagner, p. 18.

ገዳገዘ *gāzāggāzā* 'begin to cut, begin to saw';

represents a reduplicated *gz' > gz*: G. ገዳገዘ *gāz'a* 'cut with a saw';
Hebr. גֶּזַע *geza* 'stump' (that is, something cut), related to גָּזַז *gāzaz* 'cut, shear (sheep)'.

ገዘመ *gāzzāmā* 'knock down, annihilate, depreciate';

G. ገዘመ *gāzāmā* 'cut down';

Neo-Hebr. גָּזַם *gāzam* 'cut down'.

ገዘረ *gāzzārā* 'circumcise'; see ገረዘ *gārrāzā*, above.

ጳ **ḡa*, in እንጃ *ənḡa* 'I don't know'; see እንጃ *ənḡa*, above.

ጅብ *ḡəb* 'hyena'; see ጅብ *ḡəb*, below.

ሐብል *habl* 'rope, small chain placed around the neck of the mule';

G. ሐብል *habəl* 'rope' (from Aramaic, according to Zimmern 15);

Hebr. חֶבֶל *heḇel*.

ሀብት *habt* 'fortune, possession';

[ሀብታም *habtam* 'fortunate, wealthy']

presents a problem because of the coexisting root ከብት *kābt* 'cattle'. These two roots can either be independent of one another, or, what is more likely, go back to the same root. If the origin is *habt*, it goes back to the root *whb* 'give' (G. ሠዐክ *wāhabā*, Hebr. נָתַן *naṭan* 'give'), and the *k* of *kābt* would then represent a *h* becoming *k* through the inverse process. If, however, the origin is *kabt*, the noun *habt* would represent the frequent passage of *k* to *h* and there would be no Hebrew cognate; see also ሞብ *wabi*, below.

ሆድ *hod* 'belly, stomach';

[ሆዳም *hodam* 'corpulent, greedy']

G. ከብድ *kābd* 'liver, stomach';

Hebr. כֶּבֶד *kāḇeḏ* 'liver';

see also ከበደ *kābbādā* 'be heavy'; for the relation between 'liver' and 'heavy' in Indo-European, see Buck 252.

ሕግ *həgg* 'law';

from G. **ሕግ** *həgg* 'law';

in Hebr. **חוק** *hoq* 'law';

for the Ethiopic *g* in this root going back to *q*, see Brockelmann, p. 239.

ሀኪም *hakim* 'doctor';

G. **ሐኪም** *hakim* 'doctor'; both from Arabic *hakīm* 'doctor';

in Hebr. **חכם** *hākām* 'wise';

see also **አክመ** *akkāmā* 'treat medically', above.

ሀኬት *haket* 'indolence';

from G. **ሀኬት** *haket* 'indolence', from the root **ሀከዩ** *hakäyā* 'be indolent';

Dillmann 10 compares it with Hebr. **כהה** *kāhā(h)* 'grow dim, be inexpressive'.

ሃሌ *halle* 'Hallelujah';

G. **ሃሌሉያ** *halleluya*;

from Hebrew **הלל** *hallēluyā*, from **הלל** *hillel* 'praise';

Amharic has also **አለል** : **አለ** *alall alā* 'utter shouts of joy', above.

ሁሉ *hullu* 'all';

G. **ሁሉ** *kʷellu* (for Amh. *h* going back to *k*, see p. 11);

Hebr. **כול** *kol* 'all'.

ሕልም *həlm* 'dream'(n.); see **አለመ** *allāmā*, above.

ሁለት *hulätt* 'two';

G. **ክልኤ** *kāl'e* 'two', with Amharic *h* for *k* (see p. 11) and loss of the laryngeal (see p. 10); the final morpheme *-t* is used in Amharic in all the numerals;

Hebr. **כילאי** *kil'ayim* 'of two kinds';

see also **ሀያ** *haya* 'twenty'.

ሀምሀም : **አለ** *həmhəmm alā* 'murmur';

Hebr. **המה** *hāmā(h)* 'make noise, be tumultous', Neo-Hebr. also **המהם** *himhem*.

አመም *həməm* 'illness'; see **አመመ** *ammāmā*, above.

ሐሙስ *hamus* 'Thursday'; see **አሙስ** *amus*, above.

ሆምጣጣ *homṭaṭṭa* 'sour';

Hebr. **חמץ** *homeṣ* 'vinegar' (Praetorius 98).

In view of the fact that other Ethiopian languages have the root *kmṭṭ*, *xmṭṭ* (Gogot *kumäṭṭäṭä-m*, Muher *xəməṭṭäṭä-m*, and so on) one would have to admit an inverse process of *h* (from *ḥ*) becoming *k*.

ሆነ *honā* ‘be, become’;

[**ሆኔታ** *huneta* ‘situation, state, condition’]

G. **ኮነ** *konā* ‘become’;

Hebr. **כן** *ken* ‘yes’, from the root *kwn* ‘be firm’; nif’al **נִכֵּן** *nāḵōn* ‘be firmly established’.

ሐቂ *haqq* ‘truth’;

[**ሐቂኛ** *haqqāñña* ‘true, truthful’]

from Arabic *haqq* ‘truth’;

in Hebrew **חוק** *hoq* ‘prescription, rule’.

ሐፃን *həsan* ‘baby’;

from G. **ሐፃን** *hədan* ‘baby’;

in Hebr. **חֹשֶׁן** *hošen* ‘bosom’;

see also (**ተ**)**ማጥነ** (*tä*)*maṭṭānā*, below.

ገጢአት *haṭiat* ‘sin’;

probably from G. **ገጢአት** *haṭi’at* ‘sin’;

in Hebr. **חַטָּא** *hef* ‘sin’;

see also **አጣ** *aṭṭa*, above.

ሐውልት *hawalt* ‘column’;

from G. **ሐውልት** *hawalt* ‘column’, from a root **ḥwl* ‘go around’;

in Hebr. **חָלַל**, **חָלַל** *hāl* ‘dance round dances, turn upon’.

ሐዋሳት *həwasat* ‘senses’;

from G. **ሐዋሳ** *həwas* ‘senses’, taken from Arabic *ḥawāss* ‘senses’;

in Hebrew **חֵשֶׁק** *ḥūš* ‘senses’.

ገይል *hayl* ‘strength, power, force’;

[**ገይለኛ** *hayläñña* ‘strong, powerful’]

G. **ገይል** *hayl* ‘power’;

Hebr. **חַיִל** *hayil* ‘power’;

see also **አየለ** *ayyälä*, above.

ሕይወት *ḥəywät* ‘life’;

from G. **ሕይወት** *ḥəywät*;

in Hebr. **חַי** *ḥay* ‘living’, **חַיִּים** *ḥayyim* ‘life’.

ከ *kä* ‘in’;

Hebr. **כֹּה** *ko* ‘here’.

ከበበ *käbbäbä* ‘enclose, encircle’;

[**ከበ** *kəbb* ‘round, circle’]

G. **ከበበ** *käbbäbä* ‘encircle’;

Hebr. **כִּרְכַּב** *karkob* ‘rim’, Neo-Hebr. **כִּרְכַּב** *karkeb* ‘enclose’ if the derivation from **כִּבְכַּב** **kaḥkeb* proposed by Růžička, p. 119, is correct.

ከበደ *käbbädä* ‘be heavy’;

[**ከበድ** *käbbad* ‘heavy’]

G. **ከብደ** *kābdä* 'be heavy';
 Hebr. כבד *kāḥeḏ* 'be heavy';
 see also **ሆድ** *hod*, above.

ከበረ *kābbārä* 'become honored';
 [ከቡር *kabur* 'Excellency', **ከብረት** *kabrät* 'wealth, riches']
 G. **ከበረ** *kābrä* 'be honored, be illustrious';
 Hebr. כביר *kabbir* 'great, mighty'.

ከብሪት *kābrit* 'matches';
 G. **ከብሪት** *kābrit* 'sulphur', both from Arabic *kibrüt*;
 Hebr. גופריִת *gopriṯ* 'sulphur' (Modern Hebrew גפרור *gaprūr* 'match')
 of Akkadian origin (according to Zimmern 60), or of non-Semitic
 origin (according to Koehler 192).

ከብት *kābt* 'cattle'; see **ሀብት** *habt*, above.

ካደ *kadä* 'deny, betray';
 G. **ካደ** *kəḥädä* 'deny, betray';
 Hebr. כחד *pi'el* כחד *kiḥeḏ* 'hide, conceal'.

ካፈለ *käffälä* 'divide, pay';
 [ክፍል *kəfäl* 'part, division, section, department, room']
 G. **ካፈለ** *käffälä* 'divide';
 Hebr. כפלִים *kipl-ayim* (Arabic *kifl-āni*) 'double' is interpreted by Noel-
 deke 97 as 'two parts' > 'double', the meaning of 'double' being taken
 by the singular כפל *keḥel*.

ካላሊ *kāhali* 'powerful, mighty';
 from G. **ካላሊ** *kāhali*; see **ታላ** *čalä*, above.

ካህን *kahən* 'priest';
 from G. **ካህን** *kahən* 'priest';
 from Aramaic-Hebrew כהן *kohen* (Noeldeke 36).

ኮከብ *kokāb* 'star';
 G. **ኮከብ** *kokāb* 'star';
 Hebr. כוכב *kōḡāḇ* 'star'.

ክላ *källa* 'prevent, prohibit, forbid'; see **ክለክለ** *käläkkälä*, below.

ክላል *kʷal* 'antimony';
 G. **ክላል** *kʷəḥäl*, probably from Arabic *kuhl* 'antimony' rather than
 from Aramaic as suggested by Noeldeke 40;
 Hebr. כחל *kāḥal* 'paint the eyes', Neo-Hebr. כחול *kāḥol* 'blue'.
 On its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 61.

ክለክለ *käläkkälä* 'prevent, prohibit, forbid';
 represents the reduplicated root *kl'*, becoming *kl-kl*: G. **ክለክ** *käl'a*
 'prevent, forbid', Amharic also **ክላ** *källa* (see above);
 Hebr. כלא *kālā* 'restrain'.

ክሊሊት *kulalit* 'kidneys';

G. **ክሊት** *kʷalit* 'kidneys';

Hebr. כליה *kilyā* 'kidneys'.

ክሙን *kāmun* 'cumin';

G. **ክሙን** *kāmun*, **ክሚን** *kāmin*, from Arabic;

in Hebrew כמון *kammōn*.

For its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 57. This root passed through Arabic into Indo-European (see Lokotsch n° 1046).

ክንፍ *kənf* 'wing';

G. **ክንፍ** *kənf* 'wing';

Hebr. כנף *kānāp* 'wing'.

ኮር *kor* 'saddle';

also **ኮርቻ** *korəčča* 'saddle', from Arabic *kūr*;

it is tempting to compare it with Hebrew כר *kar* 'basket-saddle', but its original meaning is 'pillow' > 'saddle' and is to be separated from Arabic *kūr*.

ክሩብ *kirub*, **ክሩቤል** *kirubel* 'cherub';

from G. **ክሩብ** *kirub*;

from Hebr. כרוב *kērūḇ*.

This root passed into Indo-European (see Lokotsch n° 1165).

(ተ)ክረክረ (*tān*)*kʷäräkkʷärä* 'roll';

[**ተሸክረክረ** *täškäräkkärä* 'roll on the ground']

G. **አንክርክረ** *'ankʷärkʷärä* 'roll';

Hebr. כרכר *kirkēr* 'move to and fro', connected with the meaning 'be round' and represented in Hebrew ככר *kikkār* 'round disc' from כרכר **kirkār*.

ክርን *kərn* 'elbow';

G. **ክርናፅ** *kʷərnaʼ* 'elbow';

undoubtedly connected with Hebr. כרעים *kěraʼ-ayim* 'shank, splint-bone' (with an augmented *n* in Ethiopic; see p. 11, and also F.E. Dietrich, *Abhandlungen für semitische Wortforschung* (1844), p. 175, and Růžička 31).

ክራር *kərar* 'stringed musical instrument';

it is tempting to connect it with Hebr. כנור *kinnōr* 'zither', with change of liquids. For the change of liquids, cf. Arabic *kinār* and *kirān* 'musical instrument'.

ክሩስ *kārs* 'belly';

from G. **ክርሥ** *kārs*;

Hebr. כרש *kāreš*.

(ተ)ከራየ (tä)kārāyyä 'rent' (v.);

[ከራይ kiray 'rent' (n.)]

from Ar. *kirā* 'rent';

in Hebr. כרָה *kārā(h)* 'purchase for, barter for'.

ከላ *kāssa* 'grow lean';

from a root *ks*?; also ከላሳ *k'āssāsā* 'grow lean';

related with Hebr. שָׁחַח *kāḥaš* 'grow lean' (see also Praetorius 95).

ከስ *kis* 'pocket';

G. ከስ *kis* 'pocket';

from Arabic *kis* 'pocket' from Aramaic (Fraenkel 197);

in Hebrew כִּס *kis* 'pocket'.

On its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 20.

ከሰከሰ *kāsākkāsā* 'cut into small pieces, break the head';

represents a reduplicated root *ks-ks*, related with G. ከሰየ *k'āsäyā* 'diminish';

related with Hebr. קָסַח *kāsaḥ* 'cut off brushwood', and קָסַס *kāsas* 'divide in portions'.

ከሰረ *kāssärä* 'lose in business';

[ከሰራ *kisara* 'expenses, costs']

from Arabic *ḥasira* 'suffer losses';

in G. ስረ *ḥasrä* 'be diminished';

Hebr. חָסַר *ḥāser* 'diminish, decrease, lose';

see also ላሳር *asar*, above.

ከተበ *kättābā* 'vaccinate, write an amulet';

[ከተብ *katab* 'amulet']

G. ከተብ *katab* 'book', both Amharic and Geez coming from Arabic

kataba 'write', *kitāb* 'book';

in Hebrew כתב *kāṭaḥ* 'write'.

ከተከተ *kätäkkätä* 'reduce to small pieces';

represents a reduplicated root *kt-kt*; Hebr. כָּתַף *kāṭaṭ* 'crush fine'.

ከተረ *kättärä* 'stop, make a dam';

G. ከተረ *kätärä* 'prevent, prohibit';

perhaps Hebr. כָּתַר *kāṭar* 'surround'; the development of meanings would be: 'surround', specifically 'surround in order to protect' > 'prohibit' > 'stop'.

ከወር *kāwr* 'furnace';

G. ከወር *kāwr* 'furnace', both G. and Amh. coming from Arabic *kūr* 'furnace';

in Hebrew כּוּר *kūr* 'furnace';

on its Akkadian (from Sumerian) origin, see Zimmern 32.

ካወያ *kawayya* 'iron to press clothes';
from Ar. *kāwiyā* 'iron to cauterize';
in Hebr. כוה *kāwā(h)* 'burn, scorch'.

ለ *lä* 'to, for';
G. **ለ** *lä* 'to, for';
Hebr. ל *lē* 'to, for'.

ለዑል *lə'ul* 'Highness'; see **ላይ** *lay*, below.

ላብ *lab* 'perspiration, sweat';
[**አላብ** *alabā* 'cause to sweat']
G. **ላህብ** *lahəb* 'flame';
Hebr. להב *lahab* 'flame' (so also Armbruster 45);
for the Indo-European root for 'sweat' going back to 'heat' see Buck 264;
see also **ለበለበ** *läbälläbä*, below.

ለብ *ləbb* 'heart, courage';
[**ልግም** *ləbbam* 'intelligent', **ለብና** *ləbbona* 'intelligence']
G. **ለብ** *ləbb* 'heart';
Hebr. לב *leḥ* 'heart'.

ለበለበ *läbälläbä* 'burn slightly';
represents a reduplicated root *lhb* : G. **ላህብ** *lahəb* 'flame' becoming *lb-lb* with loss of *h* in Amharic;
Hebr. להב *lahab* 'flame', related with לבב *labbā* 'flame' (from *lbb*);
cf. also שלהבת *šalheḇet* 'flame' with secondary *š*, of the Semitic element of the causative.
The Amharic root *lb-lb* is perhaps related to (ትም)በለበለ (*tām*)*bäläbbälä* 'blaze, flare' (from *tānbäläbbälä*), with metathesis, and to ነበልባል *näbälbal* 'flame', with augmented *n*.

ለበሰ *läbbäsä* 'put on clothes, dress';
[**ላብሰ** *ləbs* 'dress, clothes']
G. **ለብሰ** *läbsä* 'put on clothes';
Hebr. שבת *šəḇaš* 'put on clothes'.

ልደት *lədät* 'birthday, Christmas'; see **ወለደ** *wällädä*, below.

ልጅ *ləḡ* 'child'; see **ወለደ** *wällädä*, below.

ላክ *lakä* 'send';
[**መላክ** *mälak* 'angel', originally 'messenger'; **መልእክት** *mäl'əkt*, *mäləkt* 'message'; **መላክተኛ** *mälaktäñña* 'messenger, envoy']
G. **ለአክ** *lä'akä* 'send';
in Hebrew the root *l'k* is preserved in מלאך *mal'āk* 'angel, messenger'.

ሉክ *luk* 'sheet of paper';
from Arabic *luḥ* 'board', Arabic *ḥ* becoming *k* in loanwords is exceptional;

in Hebr. לוח *lu^h* 'tablet, board'.

ለለ *lalla* 'become loose, become slack';

it is tempting to connect it with Hebr. לאל *lā'ā(h)* 'be weary' and to consider the Amharic verb as representing a reduplicated root *l'*, but in view of G. ላለ-ገ *lahlēha* 'become loose' which is the root of Amh. *lalla* one would have to admit the correspondence *h=ʔ*. While this correspondence is not regular one can consider the Geez root *lh-lh* as related to the Hebrew root *l'(y)*.

ለሊት *lelit* 'night';

also ለት *let* 'night'; G. ለሊት *lelit*;
Hebr. לילה *laylā* 'night'.

ለመደ *lämmädä* 'get accustomed';

[ልማድ *ləmad* 'habit, custom']

G. ለመደ *lämädä* 'get accustomed';

Hebr. למד *lämaḏ* 'get accustomed, learn'.

(ተ)ለቃ *(tā)läqqa* 'borrow';

G. ለቅሐ *läqqəha* 'lend';

perhaps Hebr. לקח *lāqah* 'take', unless the Ethiopic root is borrowed from Cushitic: Galla *liqey-s*, Sidamo *liqī-ssi*.

ለቀ *laqä* 'become more, surpass';

[ሊቅ *liq* 'chief, head', ደለቅ *yəlaq* 'more', ትልቅ *təllaq* 'big']

G. ለሀቀ *ləhaqä* 'grow';

Hebr. להקת הנביאים *lah^aqaṭ hannēbī'im* 'the seigniorship of prophets' (G.R. Driver, *Journal of Theological Studies* 29 [1928], p. 394).

ለቀለቀ *läqälläqä* 'rinse, polish';

perhaps Hebr. לקק *lāqqq* 'lick', the Amharic verb representing a reduplicated root *lq-lq*.

ለሰ *lasä* 'lick';

[ጥላስ *məlas* 'tongue']

G. ለሐሰ *lähasä* 'lick';

the root *lhs, ls* is the origin of the Hebr. לשון *lašōn* 'tongue' according to M. Bittner, *WZKM* 23 (1909), p. 144; see also ጥላስ *məlas* 'tongue', below.

ለት *let* 'night'; see ለሊት *lelit*, above.

ለጠ *laṭä* 'strip off the bark, peel';

[ልጥ *ləṭ* 'bark']

G. ለሐጸ *lähaṣä* 'peel';

perhaps Hebr. חלץ *ḥālaṣ* 'draw off', with metathesis (Armbruster 74, Leslau 20).

- ለጠለጠ** *lätällätä* 'compress, press into lumps, crush';
 from a root *lhṣ* > **lāṣā*, *lätä* (with loss of *h*, and *ṣ* becoming *t*), reduplicated into *lätällätä*;
 Hebr. לָחַץ *lāḥaṣ* 'squeeze, press a person, oppress'.
- ለወሰ** *lāwwāsä* 'knead, mix';
 G. ለወሰ *losä* 'knead';
 Hebr. לָשׂ לֶחֶם *lāš* 'knead'.
- ላይ** *lay* 'on, above, up';
 [ላይኛ *layəñña* 'upper']
 G. ላዕላ *la'lä*, with suffix pronouns ላዕላ *la'le-*, the final *-le* being palatalized into *-y*, thus ላዕላ *la'le-* becoming in Amharic **la'y* > *lay*. As for G. ላዕላ *la'lä*, it represents the agglutination of the prefix ለ *lā* 'to' into the root 'ly';
 Hebr. אָלַח *ālā(h)* 'go up, ascend', אָל *al* 'up, on, above'.
 The Geez *l'* is preserved in the Amharic ለዑላ *lə'ul* 'Highness' taken from Geez.
- ሎዝ** *loz* 'almond';
 G. ሎዝ *lāwz* 'almond';
 from Aram.-Hebr. לוֹז *lūz* (Noeldeke 43).
- ለዘለለም** *lāzälälām* 'forever';
 from Geez ለዘለለም *lāzälä'alām* 'forever', from *lā-zä-lä-'alām*; see ላለም *alām*, above.
- ማ** *ma* 'who?'; see ማን *man*, below.
- ምዕራብ** *mə'rab* 'West';
 [ምዕራባዊ *mə'rabawi* 'Western']
 G. ምዕራብ *mə'rab* 'West' from the root 'rb';
 Hebr. מֵעֶרֶב *ma'arāḅ* 'West';
 see ዐረብ *arräbä*, above.
- መብል** *mäbäl* 'food'; see ብላ *bälla*, above.
- መብራት** *mäbrat* 'lamp, light giving object'; see ብራ *bärra*, above.
- መቼ** *mäčä* 'when?';
 Hebr. מִתֵּן *mätay* 'when?'
- ማዶ** *mado* 'the other side';
 G. ማዶ *ma'do*, ማዶት *ma'dot* 'the other side', from ዐደወ *'adāwä* 'cross';
 Hebr. עָדָה *'ādā(h)* 'stride, pass'.
- መደመደ** *mädämmädä* 'flatten, level';
 a reduplicated root from the root *mdd*: Hebr. מָדַד *māḏaḏ* 'measure',
 הִתְמַדְּד *hiṭ-mōḏeḏ* 'stretch oneself upon'.

መድሻ *mādoša* 'hammer';

perhaps Hebr. דָּשָׁ *dāš* (root *dwš*) 'tread on' (Praetorius 51).

ማገድ *maggādā* 'use as fuel, put on to a fire';

probably a denominative from a noun **m(w)gd*, with an *m*-morpheme from *wgd* (see p. 17);

Hebr. יָקַד *yāqad* 'burn', with *qd* becoming *gd* by assimilation (so also Praetorius 175); for *qd* becoming *gd*, see አገድ *aggādā*, above.

መጋዝ *māgaz* 'saw'.

[መጋዝ *māggāzā* 'cut with the saw', denominative from መጋዝ *māgaz*]

probably from G. መጋዝ *māgazā* 'saw', from *gz*;

Hebr. גֶּזַע *geza* 'stump', lit. 'that which is cut';

see ገዛዝ *gāzaggāzā*, above.

መጅ *māḡ* 'upper grindstone';

G. መጅሐ *mādhe*, from the root *dhy*;

perhaps Hebr. דָּחַף *dāḥā(h)* 'push, push in' > 'grind' (Leslau 16).

ማኅበር *mahbār* 'association'; see አበረ *abbārā*, above.

መሀንዲስ *māhandis* 'engineer';

from Arabic *muhandis* (of Persian origin);

Hebr. מְהַנְדֵּס *mēhandes* 'engineer' is also an Arabic loanword.

ምህረት *mahrāt* 'forgiveness'; see ማረ *marā* 'forgive', below.

ማክሰኞ *maksāñño* 'Tuesday';

from *magəs-sāñño* > *magsāñño* > *maksāñño*, lit. 'the next day of Monday' (*Word* 3 [1949], 277-8);

see ሰኞ *sāñño*, below.

ማለ *malā* 'swear';

G. መሐለ *māḥalā* 'swear';

could it be connected with Neo-Hebrew מָחַל *māḥal* 'forgive', the forgiving expressed by an oath?

ሞላ *molla* 'be full, fill';

[ሙላ *mula* 'full, complete']

G. መልእ *māl'a* 'be full';

Hebr. מָלֵא *māle* 'be full'.

መልእክት *māl'əkt*, *māləkt* 'message'

[መልእክተኛ *mālaktāñña* 'messenger']; see ላከ *lakā* 'send', above.

መለከ *mällākā* 'possess';

perhaps from G. መለከ *mälākā* 'possess';

Hebr. מָלַךְ *mālaḥ* 'rule';

for the relation between the meanings 'possess' and 'rule', cf. Amh.

ገዛ *gāzza* 'possess, rule';

from the same root are መለኮት *mäläkot* 'divinity' (taken from G. መለኮት *mäläkot*), አምላክ *amlak* 'God' (taken from G. አምላክ *'amlak* 'God'), and the denominative አመለክ *amälläkä* 'worship'.

መላክ *mälak* 'angel'; see ላክ *lakä* 'send', above.

መለኮት *mäläkot* 'divinity'; see መለክ *mälläkä* 'possess', above.

ምላሰ *malas* 'tongue';

a noun with the prefix *m-* from ላሰ *lasä* 'lick'; see ላሰ *lasä*, above.

መለጠ *mällätä* 'become bald, the head loses its hair';

[መላጣ *mäläṭa* 'bald'; አመለጠ *amällätä* 'slip off, escape']

G. መለጠ *mälätä* 'strip off, depilate';

Hebr. מלמ *mälaf* 'prove bald', נימל *ni-mlaf* 'escape' (Koehler 529 separates מלמ *mälaf* from נמל *nimlaf*).

መምህር *māmhar* 'teacher, professor'; see (ተ)ማረ (*tä*)*marä* 'teach', below.

ማን *man* 'who?'

also ማ *ma* 'who?'; ምን *mən* 'what?';

G. መን *mānu* 'who?', ምንት *mənt* 'what?';

Hebr. מי *mī* 'who?', מה *ma* 'what?'.

ምንጭ *mənč* 'spring of water'; see ነቃ *näqqa* 'crack', below.

መንሱት *mānsut* 'temptation';

from G. መንሱት *mānsut* 'temptation', from a non-existing *nsw*; in Hebr. ניס *nissā(h)* 'test, try', ניסון *nissayōn* 'attempt'.

መንኪያ *mänkiya* 'spoon'; see ነክ *nākka*, below.

መነነ *männänä* 'retire from the world';

G. መነነ *männänä* 'retire from the world';

related to Hebr. מנע *me'en* 'refuse' (so also Koehler 490).

መነቀረ *mänäqqärä* 'dig out, hollow out';

an augmented root with *m* from *nqr*, *nqʷr*: G. ነቂረ *näqʷärä* 'dig out';

Hebr. נק *nāqar* 'bore, bore out';

see also ወቀረ *wäqqärä*, below.

መነዘረ *mänäzzärä* 'become dissolute';

[ምንዝር *mənzər* 'dissolute, loose']

G. ምንዝር *mənzər* 'bastard';

Hebr. ממזר *mamzer* 'bastard' (Dillmann 191, Praetorius 59, Noeldeke 45).

መቅደም *mäqdām* 'preface'; see ቀደመ *qäddāmä*, below.

መቅደስ *mäqdäs* 'sanctuary';

G. መቅደስ *mäqdäs* 'sanctuary' is considered a loanword from Aramaic-Hebrew מִקְדָּשׁ *miqdäš* (Noeldeke 36);

see ቀደስ *qäddäsä*, below.

(ተ)መቀኘ (tä)mäqāññä 'be envious';

denominative from ቃቀኝ mäqqāñña 'jealous' formed with a nominal morpheme *m* from ቀኝ qānna 'be jealous', root *qn*: G. ቀኝኣ qān'a (see *Denominatives*, p. 151);
Hebr. קִנֵּן qinne 'be jealous';
see also ቀኝ qānna, below.

ማረ marā 'forgive';

[ምሀረት məhrät 'forgiveness']

G. ምሕረ məhərä 'forgive';

probably metathesis of Hebr. רִחַם riham 'have compassion'.

For another etymology of G. ምሕረ məhərä, see F. Praetorius, *Beiträge zur Assyriologie* 1 (1890), p. 22.

(ተ)ማረ (tä)marä 'study';

[አስተማረ astāmarä 'teach', ተማሪ tāmari 'student', አስተማሪ astā-mari 'teacher', ትምህርት təmhərt 'education, lesson', መምህር māmhar 'teacher, professor']

G. መሀረ māharä 'teach';

Hebr. מָהִיר māhīr 'skilled, quick', מָהֵר maher 'fast' (so also Dillmann 142).

መርፌ mārfe 'needle, injection';

G. መርፍኦ mārፋ 'needle', from ረፍኦ rāf'a 'stitch together';

Hebr. רָפָא rāpā 'heal', perhaps originally 'bandage'.

መርከብ märkäb 'boat';

G. መርከብ märkäb 'boat', from Arabic markab;

from the Semitic root *rkab*: Hebr. רָכַב rākāḥ 'ride', מֵרָכַב merkāḥā 'chariot'.

መረቅ mārāq 'broth, soup';

G. መረቅ mārāq 'broth, soup', from Ar. maraq;

in Hebrew it is מֶרֶק mārāq 'soup'.

መረቅ mārāq 'bless, inaugurate'; see ምረቅ məraq, below.

ምረቅ məraq 'spittle, saliva';

a noun with prefix *m-* from wrq: G. ወረቅ wārāqā 'spit';

Hebr. יָרָא yāra 'spit'.

From the noun ምረቅ məraq 'spittle' the denominative መረቅ mārāqā 'bless, inaugurate' is formed, blessing being performed in Ethiopia by spitting.

መረረ mārārā 'be bitter';

[መራራ mārara 'bitter']

G. መረረ mārārā 'be bitter';

Hebr. מָרַר mārār 'be bitter', מַר mar 'bitter'.

ማረረ *marrārā* 'collect, glean';
denominative of G. ማእረር *ma'rār* (Guidi 63), from አረረ 'arārā 'collect';
Hebr. אָרַח *'ārā(h)* 'pluck'.

ማረሻ *marāša* 'plough'; see አረሰ *arrāsā*, above.

መረጠ *mārrāṭā* 'select, pick out';
probably connected with Hebr. מָרַף *māraṭ* 'pluck, pull off'.

ጥስኩ *māskin* 'poor, wretched';
G. ጥስኩ *māskin* 'poor' taken from Arabic *miskīn*, of Aramaic origin (Noeldeke 45);
Hebr. מִסְכֵּן *miskēn* 'needy', taken ultimately from Akkadian (Zimmern 47).
The word passed into Indo-European (see Lokotsch, n° 1470). For a bibliography on the origin of the noun, see Wagner 80.

መስኮት *māskot* 'window';
G. መስኮት *māskot* 'window' taken over in Arabic as *miškāt* (Noeldeke 51);
Hebr. שָׁכַח *śāḫā(h)* 'look out' (Dillmann 382).

መሰለ *māssälā* 'seem, appear, be like';
[ጥሰል *māsal* 'image'; ጥሰላ *māssale* 'proverb, parable'; ጥሰለኔ *māslāne* 'representative', from *māslā ʾne* 'the image of me']
G. መሰለ *māssälā* 'be like', ጥሰል *māsal* 'image, likeness', አጥሰል *'amsal* 'proverb';
Hebr. מֵשַׁל *māšal* 'say a like one', נִמְשַׁל *ni-mšal* 'be like', מִשָּׁל *māšāl* 'proverb'.

መሰላል *māssälal* 'ladder';
perhaps Hebr. סֻלָּם *sullām* 'ladder, stair' (Praetorius 160, Armbruster 403).

ጥሰለኔ *māslāne* 'representative'; see መሰለ *māssälā* 'be like', above.

ጥሰማር *māsmar* 'nail';
from Arabic *mismār* 'nail', of Aramaic origin (Fraenkel 89);
in Hebrew מַסְמֵר *masmer* 'nail'.

ጥሰር *māssar* 'ax';
G. ጥሰር *māsar* 'ax', ጥሰር *mošār* 'saw', from ወሠረ *wāšārā* 'cut with a saw';
Hebr. מִשֹּׁר *maššōr*, מִסֹּר *massōr* 'saw', Neo-Hebr. נָסַר *nāsar* 'cut with a saw' (so also Dillmann 894, and Noeldeke 182);
see also ሸረሸረ *šārāššārā*, below.

ጥሰራች *māssarāč* 'good news';
from the root *bsr* with alternance of labials: G. አብሰረ *'absārā* 'give

good news', ብስራት *basrat* 'good news' (Praetorius 57);
 Hebr. בִּשְׂרָא *běšōrā* 'report, news';
 see also (አ)በሰረ (*a*)*bāssārā*, above.

ጥሥራቅ *məsraq* 'East'; see ሰረቅ *sārrāqā*, below.

ጥሰሰ *m^wassāsā* 'stroke, wipe, rub';
 Hebr. מָשַׁשׁ *māšaš* 'feel through, grope'.

(ተ)መጸደቀ (*tä*)*māšaddāqā* 'become pious';
 also ተመጸደቀ *tāmāšaddāqā*; denominative from **mšdq*, a noun with
 the *m*- morpheme from the root *šdq* 'be righteous' (*Denominatives* 152);
 G. ጸደቀ *šādqā* 'be just, be righteous';
 Hebr. קָדַשׁ *šādaq* 'have a just cause';
 see ጸደቀ *šāddāqā*, below.

መጸወተ *māšāwwātā* 'give alms';
 from G. መጸወተ *māšwātā* 'give alms'; denominative of ጥጽዋት *mašwat*
 'alms', from Aramaic מִשְׁוֵּתָא *mišwētā* (Noeldeke 36);
 in Hebr. מִצְוָה *mišwā* 'commandment', from צִוָּה *šiwwā(h)* 'command'.

መሸ *māššā* 'become evening';
 [አመሸ *amāššā* 'spend the evening', ጥሼት *məšet* 'evening']
 G. መሸየ *māsyā* 'become evening', ጥሴት *maset* 'evening';
 Hebr. שֶׁמֶשׁ *'emeš* 'yesterday (evening)'.

ጥሼት *məšet* 'evening'; see መሸ *māššā*, above.

መቶ *māto* 'hundred';
 G. ጥላት *mə'at* 'hundred';
 Hebr. מֵאָה *me'ā* 'hundred'.

ጥተ *motā* 'die';
 [ጥት *mot* 'death', መት *mut* 'dead person']
 G. ጥተ *motā* 'die';
 Hebr. מָוַת *meṭ* 'die'.

መተረ *mättārā* 'cut into small pieces';
 G. መተረ *mātārā* 'cut into small pieces';
 Hebr. בָּתַר *bāṭar* 'cut in pieces', with alternance of labials (so also Dill-
 mann 184).

መጣ *māṭṭa* 'come';
 [አመጣ *amāṭṭa* 'bring']
 from *mš* : G. መጽአ *māš'a* 'come';
 Hebr. מָצָא *māšā* 'find'.
 The relation between the meanings 'find' and 'come' becomes more
 evident from Aramaic מֵתָא *mēṭā* 'reach, arrive at'. For Indo-European
 words for 'find' reflecting notions such as 'come upon', see Buck 765.

(አ)ማጠ(ቸ) (*a*)*maṭā-čč* ‘she suffered labor pains’;

[ምጥ *məṭ* ‘labor pains’]

G. (አ)ምጥፍ (*a*)*mḥadā* ‘suffer labor pains’, Geez *mḥd > mḍ > mṭ* in Amharic;

perhaps Hebr. מַחַשׁ *māḥaš* ‘smite, break to pieces’ (so also Armbruster 255). The comparison is indeed rendered doubtful because of the existence of a Geez root መሐጸ *māḥaṣā* ‘pierce’ which is the cognate of Hebrew מַחַשׁ *māḥaš* ‘strike’ so that Geez *ምጥፍ **māḥadā* ‘have labor pains’ would be a different root not to be connected with Hebrew מַחַשׁ *māḥaš*.

መጠመጠ *māṭāmmāṭā* ‘suck, suck up’;

represents a reduplicated root of ጠፕ; see መጠጠ *māṭṭāṭā*, below.

(ተ)ማጠነ (*tā*)*maṭṭānā* ‘seek protection, take refuge’;

G. (ተ)ማጠነ (*tā*)*maḥdānā* ‘put oneself under the guardianship’ (*mḥdn > mṭn* is Amharic), a denominative from ማጠነ *maḥdān* ‘thing entrusted’, a noun with the *m*- morpheme from ሐፀነ *ḥadānā* ‘keep in the bosom’ (*Denominatives* 148);

Hebr. חֹשֶׁן *ḥoṣeṇ* ‘bosom’;

see also ሐፃነ *ḥaṣan*, above.

መጠጠ *māṭṭāṭā* ‘suck’;

also reduplicated as መጠመጠ *māṭāmmāṭā* ‘suck, suck up’;

Hebr. מִשָּׂא *māšaš* ‘sip’, related to מִשָּׂא *māšā(h)* ‘drain out’.

መውጪ *māwṣa* ‘exit’; see ወጣ *wāṭṭa*, below.

መዝሙር *māzmur* ‘hymn’; see ዘመረ *zāmmārā*, below.

መዘነ *māzzānā* ‘weigh, balance’;

denominative from ሚዛነ *mizan* ‘balance, scale’;

G. ሚዛነ *mizan* ‘balance, scale’, from Arabic *mizān*;

in Hebrew מֹזָנִים *mō(‘)znayim* ‘scale’.

ነበበ *nābbābā* ‘resound, speak loud’;

[አነበበ *anābbābā* ‘read’]

G. ነበበ *nābābā* ‘speak’;

related to Neo-Hebr. נִיב *nīb* ‘speech’, and perhaps to *nb*, the root of נָבִי *nābī* ‘prophet’.

ነበልባል *nābālbāl* ‘flame’;

G. ነበልባል *nābālbāl* ‘flame’; see (ተም)በለበለ (*tām*)*bālābbālā*, above.

ነበር *nābər* ‘leopard’; see ነምር *nāmər*, below.

ነቢይ *nābiy* ‘prophet’;

G. ነቢይ *nābiy* ‘prophet’; from Aramaic-Hebrew נָבִי *nābī* (Noeldeke 34);

see ነበበ *nābbābā*, above.

ነጭ *näčč* 'white'; see ነጣ *näṭṭa*, below.

ነጭ *näččä* 'pluck out';

G. ነጸየ *näšäyā* 'pull out (hair)';

Hebr. נִצַּח *nāṣā(h)* 'fall in ruins', hif'il הִצִּיחַ *hiššā(h)* 'engage in struggle'.

ነጸ *nādda* 'goad, push, drive cattle';

[ነጸ *nāḡi* 'driver']

G. ነጸአ *nād'a* 'drive', related to ነጸአ *nādḥa* 'strike, thrust';

Hebr. נִדַּח *nāḡaḥ* 'thrust away', nif'al נִדַּח *niddaḥ* 'be driven away, be scattered', and perhaps also נִדָּח *nāḡā* 'detach, remove from'.

ነፋ *näffa* 'sift';

[ወንፊት *wānfit* 'sieve']

G. ነፋየ *näfäyā* 'sift';

Neo-Hebr. נִפַּץ *nāpā* 'sieve' which seems to be from a root *nwp*; the pi'el נִפַּץ *nippā(h)* 'sift' is a denominative.

ነፋ *näffa* 'blow, blow upon';

[ወንፋ *wānaf* 'bellows']

G. ነፋየ *näfḥa* 'blow, blow upon';

Hebr. נָפַח *nāpaḥ* 'blow, blow upon'.

ነፋስ *näffäsä* 'blow';

[አነፋስ *anäffäsä* 'sift', ነፍስ *näfs* 'soul', ንፋስ *nəfas* 'wind, breeze']

G. ነፍስ *näfsä* 'blow', ነፍስ *näfs* 'soul', ንፋስ *nəfas* 'wind';

Hebr. נָשַׁם, nif'al נָשַׁם *nippas* 'take breath', נֶפֶשׁ *nepeš* 'soul'.

ነገ *nägä* 'tomorrow'; see ነገ *nägga*, below.

ነገ *nägga* 'dawn, become day';

G. ነገሀ *nāgha* 'become dawn';

Hebr. נִגַּח *nāgaḥ* 'become dawn';

Amharic also ነገ *nägä* 'tomorrow'; cf. the Indo-European expressions of 'tomorrow' derived from 'morning' (Buck 999).

ነገሥ *näggäsä* 'be king';

[ነገሥ *nəgus* 'king']

G. ነገሥ *nägsä* 'be king', ነገሥ *nəgus* 'king';

Hebr. נָגַשׁ *nāgaš* 'exact tribute, drive to work'.

ነክ *näkka* 'touch, harm';

[መንክያ *mānkiya* 'spoon', lit. 'instrument with which one touches'] from a root *nk*?, related to G. ነክየ *nākäyā* 'harm, injure';

Hebr. נָכַח *nāḡā* 'smitten', related to נִכַּח, nif'al נִכַּח *nikkā(h)* 'be smitten'.

(አ)ነክረ (a)*näkkärä* 'wonder, be astonished';

G. አነክረ *'ankärä* 'consider as strange, wonder, be astonished';

Hebr. נִכַּר, nif'al נִכַּר *nikkar* 'behave as stranger', נֶכָר *neḡār* 'foreign country'.

For the Indo-European expression for 'wonder' in connection with 'unknown', see Buck 1093, 1094.

ነሰ *nākkāsā* 'bite';

metathesis of G. **ነሰከ** *nāsākā* 'bite', but the order *nks* occurs in G. **መነሰከ** *mānkās* 'jaw';

Hebr. **נשך** *nāšak* 'bite'.

ነምር *nāmər* 'leopard';

G. **ነምር** *nāmər* 'leopard';

Hebr. **נמר** *nāmer* 'leopard';

see also **ነብር** *nābər*, above.

ነቃ *nāqqa* 'crack';

G. **ነቅዕ** *nāq'a* 'be split';

Hebr. **נצץ** *nāqā* 'become separated';

see also **ምንጭ** *mənč* 'spring', above.

ነቀለ *nāqqälä* 'pull out';

G. **ነቀለ** *nāqqälä* 'pull out';

is probably the root of Hebrew **מקל** *maqḡel* 'rod, staff', from **manqel*, instrument used when one sets out ('set out' being a development of the meaning 'pull out'). Indeed in the Orient the staff is used when one sets out.

ነቅዳጥ *nāqʷəṭ* 'four dots at the end of the sentence';

G. **ነቅዳጥ** *nāqʷəṭ* 'four dots at the end of the sentence', from Arabic; in Hebr. **נקודת** *nēquddā* 'dot', **נקודים** *nēquddim* 'speckled (sheep)'.

(ተ)ነሳ (*tä*)*nāssa* 'rise, get up';

G. **ነሥሐ** *nās'a* 'raise';

Hebr. **נשא** *nāšā* 'lift';

see also **ትንሳኤ** *tənsa'e*, below.

ናስ *nas* 'brass';

probably from G. **ናሐስ** *naḥəs* 'brass';

Hebr. **נחושת** *nēḥošet* 'brass'.

ንስር *nəsər* 'hawk';

G. **ንስር** *nəsər* 'hawk';

Hebr. **נשר** *nešer* 'hawk'.

ንጹሕ *nəṣuh* 'clean';

an archaic form; see **ነጣ** *nätṭa*, below.

ነጣ *nätṭa* 'be pure';

[**ነጭ** *näčč* 'white', **ንጹሕ** *nəṣuh* 'clean']

G. **ነጽሐ** *näṣḥa* 'be pure';

Hebr. **נשא** *nešaḥ* 'splendor, glory'.

ነጠበ *nāṭṭābā* 'drip';

G. ነጥበ *nāṭbā* 'drip', related to G. ነጠፈ *nāṭāfā* 'liquefy';
Hebr. נָטַף *nāṭap* 'drop, drip', with alternance of labials *b:p*;
see also ጠፈጠፈ *ṭāfūṭṭāfū*, below.

ነጠለ *nāṭṭālā* 'detach, make single, unfold';

[ነጠላ *nāṭāla* 'kind of toga that is not doubled']
G. ተነጽለ *tānāṣlā* 'be detached';
Hebr. נִצַּל *nif'al* נִשָּׁל *nišsal* 'be delivered', hif'il הִנְצִיל *hiṣṣil* 'tear away, deliver'.

ነጠቀ *nāṭṭāqā* 'carry off, take off, snatch away';

Hebr. נָטַף *nāṭaq* 'draw away, pull off'; either from an original *tq > ṭq* by assimilation, or from an original *ṭq > tq* by dissimilation.

ነጠጠ *nāwwāṭā* 'agitate, shake';

from the root *nwṣ* as attested in Tigrinya *nāwāṣā* 'shake';
Hebr. נָזַח *nāṣ* 'leave, depart'.

ነዛ *nāzza* 'flow, trickle';

G. ነዛኝ *nāzḥa* 'scatter, sprinkle';
related to Hebr. הִזָּז *hizzā(h)* 'spatter, sprinkle'.

ቀባ *qābba* 'anoint, deceive'; (the original meaning of 'anoint' coming to mean 'cover up with something', hence 'deceive');

[ቅቤ *qābe* 'butter', ቅብት *qābat* 'grease']
G. ቀብሐ *qāb'a* 'anoint';
perhaps Hebr. קָבַע *qāḥa* 'deceive'. The alternance ' (Geez) : ' (Hebrew) could be explained by the presence of the emphatic *q* in the root.

ቅቤ *qābe* 'butter'; see ቀባ *qābba*, above.

ቆብ *qob* 'skull-cap';

G. ቆብዕ *qobə* 'skull-cap', considered by Noeldeke 37 as loanword from Hebrew קֹבַע *qōḥa* 'helmet' (also כֹּבַע *kōḥa*).
On the Hittite origin of this noun, see E. Sapir, *JAOS* 57 (1937), p. 73-77.

(ተ)ቀበለ *(tā)qābbālā* 'accept, receive';

G. ተቀበለ *tāqābbālā* 'receive';
Hebr. קִבֵּל *qibbel* 'accept, receive'.

ቀበረ *qābbārā* 'bury';

[ቀብር *qābr* 'funeral', ጠቃብር *māqabər* 'cemetery, grave']
G. ቀበረ *qābbārā* 'bury';
Hebr. קָבַר *qāḥar* 'bury'.

ቀጸ *qāṣṣā* 'cut';

from a root *qṣy*, *qṭy* : G. ቀጽቀጸ *qāṣqāṣā* 'be broken through pain';
Hebr. קָצַץ *qīṣṣā(h)* 'cut off'; related to קָצַץ *qāṣaṣ* 'cut off';
see also ቀጠጠ *qāṭṭāṭā*, below.

ቀጥን *qäččən* 'thin'; see ቀጠን *qäṭṭānā*, below.

ቀደደ *qäddädä* 'tear, tear off';

[ቀዳዳ *qädada* 'hole']

Neo-Hebr. דָּדָּ *qädaḡ* 'cut'; related to דָּדָּ *gdd*, hitpa'el דָּדָּדָּ *hitgōdeḡ* 'incise';

see also ቀረደደ *qäräddädä*, below.

ቀደመ *qäddāmā* 'be first, come first, advance';

[ቀደሞ *qädmō* 'some time ago', ቅዳሜ *qədame* 'Saturday', መቅደም *mäqdām* 'preface']

G. ቀደመ *qäddāmā* 'precede, be first';

Hebr. בָּרָךְ *qāḡam* 'be first', בָּרָךְ *qēḡem* 'in front'.

ቀደሰ *qäddāsā* 'bless, sanctify';

[ቅዱስ *qəddus* 'holy', ቅዳሴ *qəddase* 'liturgy, mass', መቅደስ *mäqdäs* 'sanctuary']

G. ቀደሰ *qäddāsā* 'sanctify';

Hebr. קָדַשׁ *qāḡōš* 'holy'.

ቀፈደደ *qäḞäddädä* 'bind';

represents a quadriradical 1.2.3.3, with last radical repeated in relation to Hebr. קִפַּעַ *qippēḡ* 'roll up'.

ቂፈረ *q"äffärä* 'dig';

while the correspondence of Amharic *q(q")* with Hebrew *ḥ* is not normal, one is tempted to compare the Amharic root *q"fr* 'dig' with Hebrew חָפַר *ḥāpar* 'dig' (so also Praetorius 67). Note that the Hebrew root *ḥpr* 'dig' is compared by Dillmann 1339 and Praetorius 67 with G. ፈሀረ *fāharā* and ፈሐረ *fāḥarā* 'dig'.

For a possible relation between *ḥ* and *q*, see also አጠረ *aṭṭärä* 'be short', above.

ቃል *qal* 'word, voice';

G. ቃል *qal* 'word, voice';

Hebr. קוֹל *qōl* 'voice'.

ቄላ *q"älla* 'roast, parch';

[ቄሎ *qolo* 'parched grain']

G. ቀለወ *qälāwā* 'parch, roast';

Hebr. קָלַח *qālā(h)* 'roast'.

ቅጥፈፈት *q"əlfāt* 'foreskin';

G. ቅጥፈፈት *q"əlfāt* 'foreskin';

Neo-Hebr. קֶלֶפֶת *qəlippā* 'peel' (n.), קָלַף *qālāp* 'peel off';

Amharic and Geez *q"əlfāt* is probably related to ቅርፍት *qərfət* 'peel, bark'; ቀረፈ *qärräḞä* (Amh.), *qäräḞä* (G.) 'peel off'.

ቀለለ *qällälä* 'be light';

[ቀለል *qällal* 'light', አቃለለ *aqqallälä* 'diminish, despise']

G. ቀለል *qälälä* 'be light';
Hebr. קָלַל *qälal* 'be light', קָל *qal* 'light, easy'.

ቀለቀለ *qälaqqälä* 'mix';
G. አንቀልቀለ *'anqälqälä* 'shake, swing';
Hebr. קִילְקֵל *qilqel* 'shake'.

ቃመ *qamä* 'swallow without chewing';
from *q'm*, a metathesis of G. ቀምሐ *qāmḥa* (but also ቀሐመ *qāḥamä*)
'gather food, feed oneself';
perhaps Hebr. קֶמַח *qemah* 'flour'.

ቂም *qim* 'grudge, resentment';
[ተቀየመ *täqäyyämä* 'hold a grudge']
G. ቂም *qim* 'grudge', ተቀየመ *täqäyyämä* 'hold a grudge';
is undoubtedly related to Hebr. נָקַם *nāqam* 'take vengeance' (so also
Dillmann 458).

ቆመ *qomä* 'stand, stand up';
[ቁመት *qumät* 'stature', መቆሚያ *māqomiya* 'stop' (n.)]
G. ቆመ *qomä* 'stand, stand up';
Hebr. קָם *qām* 'stand, stand up'.

ቅማል *qəmal* 'louse';
G. ቅማል *q'əmal* 'louse';
Hebr. קָמַל *qāmal* 'be taken by lice'.

(ተ)ቆመጠ (*tä*)*qāmmätä* 'sit, sit down';
is compared with Neo-Hebr. קָמַשׁ *qamšūš* 'bent up' (E.Y. Kutscher,
in *Lešonenu* 22 [1967], p. 115-16), but in view of Tigrinya *täqāmmätä*
(also with *f*) the correspondence is not regular since Tigrinya has the
phoneme *š* and one would expect a root *qmš*. The Hebrew root *qmšš*
could then be considered as related to the Amharic and Tigrinya
root *qmt* 'sit', without manifesting a complete correspondence.

ቀኛ *qänna* 'be jealous, envy';
[ቅናት *qənat* 'envy, jealousy']
G. ቀኝል *qān'a* 'be jealous, envy';
Hebr. קִינָה *qinne* 'be jealous';
see also (ተ)መቀኝ (*tä*)*māqāññä*, above.

ቅኔ *qəne* 'hymn, poetry';
[ተቀኘ *täqāññä* 'compose poetry']
G. ቅኔ *qəne* 'poetry';
Hebr. קִינָה *qinā* 'elegy, dirge'.

ቀንድ *qānd* 'horn';
G. ቀርን *qārn* 'horn' (for *nd:rn*, see Praetorius 78, Cohen 380-381);
Hebr. קָרֵן *qeren* 'horn'.

- ቋነጠበ *qʷänäṯṯäbä* 'tear out, pick by pinching';
 G. ቋነጠበ *qänṯäbä* 'cut off';
 is an original *qṭb* with augmented *n*. While *qṭb* can be compared with
 Hebr. קטף *qetef* 'sting' it can also be related to Hebr. קצב *qāṣab* 'cut
 off'.
- ቋነጠረ *qʷänäṯṯārā* 'take a pinch (of grain, tobacco)';
 perhaps a quadriradical augmented by *n* from *qʷṯr*, *qʷṣr*, and to be
 compared with Hebr. קצר *qāṣar* 'reap the harvest', but see አጠረ *aṯṯārā*
 'be short', above.
- ቋራ *qʷarra* 'make a cut with a razor';
 perhaps G. ቀርሐ *qārḥa* 'shave';
 Hebr. קרח *qārah* 'make bald'.
- ቋራ *qura* 'raven, crow';
 in view of the correspondence of *q* in *qura* with Arabic *ḡ* of *ḡurāb*,
 the Amharic *qura* is probably taken from Arabic (see *BSAOS* 19,
 1957, p. 227), with loss of *b* (for which see p. 10);
 in Hebrew the root is עורב *ʿoreḇ* 'crow'.
- ቋረበ *qärräbä* 'come close, come near, approach';
 G. ቀረበ *qāräbä* 'be close';
 Hebr. קרב *qārah* 'be close, be near'.
- ቋረበ *qʷärräbä* 'receive the sacrament';
 denominative of ቋርባን *qʷərban* 'eucharist' (see below).
- ቋርባን *qʷərban* 'eucharist';
 G. ቋርባን *qʷərban* 'eucharist', borrowed from Aramaic-Hebrew
 קרבן *qorbān* 'sacrifice' (Noeldeke 37);
 see also ቋረበ *qʷärräbä*, above.
- ቋረደደ *qāraddädä* 'cut, cut into strips';
 a quadriradical augmented by *r* in relation to Amh. ቀደደ *qäddädä*
 'cut' (see ቀደደ *qäddädä*, above);
 Neo-Hebr. קדד *qādaḍ* 'cut'.
- ቋረቋረ *qʷäräqqʷärä* 'pierce, make a hole';
 a reduplicated root *qʷr-qʷr*: Hebr. קר *qār* 'dig for water'.
- ቋረሰ *qʷärräsä* 'break the bread, tear off a part of the bread';
 [ቋርሰ *qurs* 'breakfast']
 Hebr. קרס *qrs*, hif'il הקריס *hi-qris* 'split'.
- ቋረጠ *qärräṯä* 'carve, engrave';
 related with Amh. ቋረጠ *qʷärräṯä* 'cut, decide' (see below);
 G. ቀረሶ *qāräsä*, ቋረሶ *qʷäräsä* 'make an incision';
 Hebr. קרץ *qāraṣ* 'pinch, shape'.

ቁረጠ *q'ärräṭä* 'cut, decide';
[ቀረጥ *q'arrač* 'piece']
see ቀረጠ *qärräṭä*, above.

ቁረጠመ *q'ärätṭämä* 'grind with the teeth';
Neo-Hebr. *qirṭem* 'cut the borders', augmented with *r* in relation to *qäṭam* 'cut'.

ቀስት *qāst* 'arc';
G. ቀስት *qāst* 'arc';
Hebr. *qēṣēṭ* 'bow'.

ቀጠፈ *qāṭṭäfä* 'pick flowers or leaves';
Hebr. *qāṭap* 'pluck off ears of grain', Neo-Hebr. 'pick'.

ቀጠነ *qāṭṭänä* 'be thin';
[ቀጥን *qāččən* 'thin']
G. ቀጠን *qāṭin* 'thin, slender';
Hebr. *qāṣon* 'be small';
see also ጠቃቅነ *ṭäqäqqänä*, below.

ቀጠቀጠ *qāṭäqqāṭä* 'break, pound, hammer';
G. ቀጥቀጠ *qāṭqāṭä* 'break, tear';
Neo-Hebr. *qitqet* 'spread out by beating'.

ቋጠረ *q'aṭṭärä* 'make a knot';
G. ቋጠረ *q'äsärä* 'make a knot';
it is tempting to connect it with Hebr. *qāšar* 'bind, tie' (so also Dillmann 474) even though the correspondence of Geez *š* (Amh. *ṣ*) and Hebrew *š* is not normal. The root goes perhaps back to a Proto-Semitic **qšr* (*qsr*) becoming by assimilation *qšr* (in Geez) > *qṭr* (in Amharic).

ቀጠጠ *qāṭṭäṭä* 'break, cut, shear sheep';
related to ቀጠ *qāččä* 'cut off' (see above).

ቈየ *q'äyyä* 'wait, last';
Hebr. *qiwwä(h)* 'wait for', *tiqwä* 'hope' (so also Praetorius 55).

(ተ)ቀየመ (*ṭä*)*qäyyämä* 'hold a grudge'; see ቲፖ *qim*, above.

ራእይ *ra'ay* 'vision';
from G. ራእይ *ra'ay* 'vision', ርእየ *rə'ayä* 'see';
Hebr. *rā'ä(h)* 'see';
see also ትርእይት *tər'äyt*, ለርእይ *ar'aya*, *araya*. The Amharic expression for 'see' is *hə'ayyä*, for which see above.

ረባ *räbba* 'increase, become prolific, become profitable, become fruitful';
G. ረብሐ *räbḥa* 'gain';

related to Hebr. רבה *rāḥā(h)* 'become many, become numerous' (so also Dillmann 285, Armbruster 298), and רבב *rāḥab* 'become many, become much'.

ራብ- *rabā-* 'be hungry' (used as impersonal verb);

[ራብ *rab* 'hunger']

G. ርገበ *rəḥabā* 'be hungry';

Hebr. רעב *rā'eb* 'hungry'.

ሮብ *rob*, ረቡዕ *rābu* 'Wednesday';

G. ረቡዕ *rābu* 'Wednesday';

Hebr. יום רביעי *yōm rēbī'i* 'Wednesday', lit. 'the fourth day';

see አራት *arat*, above.

ሩብ *rub*, አሩብ *arub* 'quarter';

from the root *rb* 'four': Hebr. רבע *rēḇa* 'quarter';

see አራት *arat*, above.

ረበረበ *rābārrābā* 'sprinkle slightly, rain slightly';

Hebr. רביבים *rēḇībīm* 'dew as heavy as rain'.

ራዶ *radā* 'tremble, quake';

G. ርዶ *rə'adā* 'tremble';

Hebr. רעד *rā'ad* 'tremble'.

ረፈቀ *rāffāqā* 'sit down at refection, sit at the table';

G. ረፈቀ *rāffāqā* 'recline at the table';

Hebr. רפק *hitpa'el* התרפק *hit-rapeq* 'lean, support oneself'.

ረፈረፈ *rāfārrāfā* 'strew plentifully, spread about in large quantity';

represents a reduplicated root *rf-rf*: Hebr. רפף *rpp*, in רופף *rōpep* 'shake'.

ረገ *rāgga* 'coagulate, become calm';

[እርጎ *arḡo* 'coagulated milk']

G. ረገዐ *rāg'a* 'be coagulated, congeal';

Hebr. רגע *rāga* 'come to rest';

see also (ተ)ረገረገ (*tä*)*rāgārrāgä*, below.

ረገመ *rāggāmā* 'curse' (v.);

[ርገማ *rəgman* 'curse' (n.)]

G. ረገመ *rāggāmā* 'curse';

is generally connected with Hebr. רגם *rāgam* 'cover with a heap of stones, stone' (see Koehler 873), but it could perhaps be connected with Hebrew רגם **rāgam* 'shout', רגמה *rigmā* 'shouting crowd'. For the relation between 'curse' and 'shout' in Indo-European, see Buck 1480, 1481, col. 2, n° 5.

(ተ)ረገረገ (*tä*)*rāgārrāgä* 'swagger';

represents the reduplicated root of Hebr. רג' > *rg* > *rgrg* if we compare

it with Hebr. רָגַע *rāga* 'stir'. In this case Hebrew רָגַע *rāga* 'come to rest' and 'stir' would represent two different roots as against Koehler 874;

see ረጋ *rāgga*, above.

ረገጠ *rāggātā* 'tread on, trample on, kick';

[እርገጫ *ərgəčča* 'a kick']

G. ረገፀ *rāgādā* 'kick';

related to Hebr. רָקַד *rāqad* 'skip about' (so also Dillmann 318). It is not easy to establish the Proto-Semitic origin of these two roots: it could be *rqd* becoming *rgd/ṭ* or *rgd/ṭ* becoming *rqd* by reciprocal assimilation or dissimilation.

ሮማን *roman* 'pomegranate';

G. ሮማን *roman* 'pomegranate';

from Aramaic-Hebrew רִמּוֹן *rimmōn* (Noeldeke 42).

ራቀ *raqā* 'be distant, be far';

[ሩቅ *ruq* 'distant, far away', ርቀት *raqāt* 'distance']

G. ርከቀ *rəḥəqā* 'be distant, be far';

Hebr. רָחַק *rāḥaq* 'be far'.

ረቀቀ *rāqqāqā* 'become minute, become fine';

[ረቂቅ *rāqiq* 'minute, fine']

G. ረቀቀ *rāqqāqā* 'be minute, be fine';

Hebr. רָק *raq* 'thin, slim'; adverb רק *raq* 'in a slight way only'.

ረሳ *rāssa* 'forget';

G. ረሰላ *rās'a* 'forget';

probably Hebr. נָשָׂא *rāša* 'become guilty'. A connection between 'err' and 'forget' for the Hebrew root נָשָׂא *ṭā'a(h)* was proven by E.Y. Kutscher in *Lěšonenu* 31 (1967), p. 109-10.

ራስ *ras* 'head, top, honorific title';

G. ርእስ *rə'əs* 'head';

Hebr. רֹאשׁ *ro(')š* 'head';

see also ለርሱ *ərsu*, ለርእሱት *ar'əst*, and ትራስ *təras*, below.

ራሳ *rasā* 'be wet';

G. ርከሰ *rəḥəsā* 'be wet';

probably related to Hebr. רָסַס *rāsas* 'sprinkle'.

ርስት *rəst* 'personal land, property'; see ወረሰ *wārrāsā*, below.

ሮፈ *roṭā* 'run';

G. ሮፈ *roṣā* 'run';

Hebr. רוץ *rāṣ* 'run'.

ረጠበ *rättābā* 'be moist, be damp';

[እርጥብ *ərṭəb* 'moist, damp']

G. ረጥበ *rāṭbā* 'be moist';
Hebr. רטב *rāṭoḅ* 'be moist, be damp'.

ሩዝ *ruz* 'rice';

G. ራዝ *raza*, ራዝ *raz* 'rice', from Greek of 'oriental' origin (see Buck 519);
in Hebrew אָרִיז *'orez* 'rice'.

ሰዓት *sā'at*, ሳት *sat* 'hour, watch';

G. ሰዓት *sā'at*, considered by Noeldeke 44 as an Aramaic loanword;
in Hebr. שָׁעָה *šā'ā* 'hour'.

ሰባ *sāba* 'seventy'; see ሰባት *sābat* 'seven', below.

ሰባ *sābba* 'grow fat, grow obese';

G. ሠብሐ *šābhā* 'grow fat';
Hebr. שָׂבַע *šāḅe'* 'be sated with food' (Armbruster 563).

ሳበ *sabā* 'draw, pull, drag';

G. ሰሐበ *sāḥabā* 'pull, drag';
Hebr. סָחַב *sāḥab* 'drag, pull';
see also ሸቦ *šābo*, below.

ሳብዐ *saba, sabā* 'seventh' (applied to the so-called 7th order of the alphabet, that is, the letter with the vowel o);

from G. ሳብዕ *sabā'* 'seventh';

Hebr. שְׁבִיעִי *šēḅī'i*;

see ሰባት *sābat*, below.

ሱባዔ *suba'e* 'retreat lasting a week';

from G. ሱባዔ *suba'e*;

Hebr. שָׁבֻעַ *šāḅu'* 'week';

see ሰባት *sābat*, below.

ሰብሐት *sabhat* 'glory';

from G. ሰብሐት *sābhāt*, the verb ሰብሐ *sābhā* 'praise' being considered by Noeldeke 36 an Aramaic loanword;

Hebr. שִׁבְחָה *šibbah* 'praise'.

ሰብል *sābəl* 'ear of corn, crop, harvest';

G. ሰብል *sābəl* 'ear of corn', also ሰንብል *sānbəl* 'ear of corn';

Hebr. שִׁבְלוֹת *šibboleṭ* 'ear of corn'.

ሰበረ *sābbārā* 'break';

G. ሰበረ *sābbārā* 'break';

Hebr. שָׁבַר *šāḅar* 'break'.

ሰባት *sābat* 'seven';

[ሰባ *sāba* 'seventy']

G. ሰብዐቱ *sāb'atu* 'seven', ሰብዓ *sāb'a* 'seventy';

Hebr. שבע *šəba* 'seven', שבעים *šib'im* 'seventy';
see also אבס *sabə*, and אבא *suba'e*, above.

ሰደደ *sāddādā* 'send, banish';
[ሰደደ *səddāt* 'banishment, exile']
G. ሰደደ *sāddādā* 'send, banish';
probably Hebr. דדד *šādaḏ* 'devastate, deal violently with'.

ሰደደ *sāddārā* 'arrange, put in order';
Hebr. דדד *sidder* 'arrange'.

ሰድሳ *sədsa* 'sixty';
[ሰድሳ *sadəs* 'sixth', applies to the so-called sixth order, that is, the
letter with the vowel ə]
see ሰድሰት *səddəst*, below.

ሰድሰት *səddəst* 'six';
[ሰድሰ *sadəs* 'sixth' (see above), ሰድሳ *sədsa* 'sixty', and ሰልሳ *səlsa* 'sixty']
G. ሰድሰት *səddəstu* 'six';
Hebr. שש *šes* 'six', ששים *šiššim* 'sixty', from the root *sds*.

ሰፋንግ *sāfnāg* 'sponge';
G. ሰፋንግ *sāfnāg* 'sponge', from Greek, as is Neo-Hebr. ספוג *səpōg*
'sponge'.

ሰፈረ *sāffārā* 'measure';
G. ሰፈረ *sāffārā* 'measure';
Hebr. ספר *sāpar* 'count, number'.

ሰገ *sagā* 'interwine, interweave';
from a root *s'g*, related to Hebr. סג *sag* 'fence in', from an original
meaning 'interwine'.

ሰገደ *sāggādā* 'prostrate oneself';
G. ሰገደ *sāggādā* 'prostrate oneself';
taken from Aramaic (Noeldeke 36), as is probably Hebr. סגד *sāgaḏ*
'prostrate oneself'.

(አ)ሰገረ (*a*)*sāggārā* 'catch (fish) with net or hook';
G. አሰገረ *'a**sḡārā* 'entrap, ensnare, catch with net or hook';
Hebr. סרג *sārag* 'interwine', with metathesis.
Praetorius, *Beiträge zur Assyriologie* 1 (1890), p. 371, also compares
Amh. (አ)ወሸገረ (*a*)*wāšānaggārā* 'cross the legs or hands', which is
doubtful; see also ሸገረ *šāgg'ārā*, below.

ሰክለ *sākkālā* 'tie the legs of the animal';
with augmented *n* in ሰክለ *sānākkālā* (see below);
Hebr. שכל *sikkēl* 'lay crosswise', rather than נכשל *ni-kšal* 'stumble,
stagger' as suggested in Leslau 27.

ሰከኒ *säkkänä* 'settle (liquid)';

Hebr. שָׁקַן *šāqan* 'settle down, stay at a place'.

ሰከረ *säkkärä* 'be intoxicated, be drunk';

[ሰከረ-ም *säkkaram* 'drunkard']

G. ሰከረ *säkkärä* 'be intoxicated';

Hebr. שָׁכַר *šākar* 'become drunk'.

ሱካር *sukkʷar* 'sugar';

G. ሱካር *sokär* 'sugar';

Hebr. סוכר *sukkār* 'sugar', of Indian origin (see Buck 384).

ሰከሰከ *säkässäkä* 'cram, stuff';

perhaps connected with Hebr. שָׁכַק *šākaq* 'stop, block the approach', the Amharic *sksk* representing a reduplicated root.

ሰላ *sälla* 'become sharp';

[ሰላ *səl* 'sharp, keen', ሰላት *səlät* 'blade of knife']

related to ሳላ *salä* 'sharpen', G. ሰሐላ *säḥalä* 'be sharp' (see also ሾላ *šolä*);

Hebr. שֶׁלַח *šēlah* 'javelin'.

The Hebrew שֶׁלַח *šēlah* is generally derived from the root *šālah* 'send' > *'throw' (so Koehler 976), but it could also be explained by a no-longer existing Hebrew root *šlh* 'be sharp'. For the relation between 'be sharp' and 'javelin', cf. Tigré *bālah* 'spear' from *blh* 'be sharpened'. The Indo-European root for 'spear' is based upon notions such as 'throw' and 'sharp' (see Buck 1390).

ሳላ *salä* 'cough';

G. ሰላላ *sä'alä* 'cough';

Hebr. הִשְׁתַּעַל *hišta'el* 'cough'.

ሳላ *salä* 'sharpen'; see ሰላ *sälla*, above.

(ተ)ሳላ (*tä*)*salä* 'make a vow'

[ሰላት *səlät* 'vow']

is a specialized meaning of the Semitic root *s'l* 'ask' not existing with this meaning in Amharic (note that the meaning of 'ask' is expressed in Amharic by ጠየቀ *täyyäqä*);

G. ሰላላ *sä'alä* 'ask', ሰላት *səlät* 'question, prayer';

Hebr. שָׁאַל *šā'al* 'ask'.

Praetorius 74 wrongly connects Amh. ተሻለ (*tä*)*šalä* 'improve' with the Semitic root *s'l* 'ask'. The connection of Amh. ስላ *sälä* 'because of, for the sake of' suggested by Praetorius 74 is also doubtful.

ሰለበ *sälläbä* 'castrate, mutilate';

G. ሰለበ *säläbä* 'pull down, castrate';

Hebr. שָׁלַף *šälaf* 'draw out', with alternance of labials *b:f* (so also Dillmann 324).

ሰለሙ *sällāmā* ‘pacify’;
 [ሰላም *sālam* ‘peace, safety’, ሰላምታ *sālamta* ‘greeting’]
 G. ሰላም *sālam* ‘peace’, ተሰለሙ *tāsālāmā* ‘make peace with one another’;
 Hebr. שלום *šālōm* ‘peace’.

(ተ)ሳለቀ (*tā*)*sallāqā* ‘jest’;
 G. ተሳለቀ *tāsālāqā* ‘jest’;
 Hebr. קילס *qilles* ‘disdain, jeer at’, with metathesis (Dillmann 323).

ሰለሰ *sälläsä* ‘do for the third time, plough for the third time’;
 [ሥላሴ *səllase* ‘Trinity’, ሳለስ *saləs* ‘third’, ሠላሳ *sālasa* ‘thirty’]
 G. ሠለስቱ *sälāstu* ‘three’;
 Hebr. שלוש *šāloš* ‘three’, שלשים *šēlošim* ‘thirty’;
 see also ሶስት *sost* ‘three’, below

ሰሌሳ *səlsa* ‘sixty’; see ስድስት *səddəst* ‘six’, below.

ሰለት *səlät* ‘blade of knife’; see ሰላ *sälla*, above.

ሰለት *səlät* ‘vow’; see (ተ)ሳለ (*tā*)*salā*, above.

ሰልት *səlt* ‘method, manner, mode, style’;
 G. ሰልት *səlt* ‘mode of plain chant’;
 Hebr. סֵלָה *səlä*, technical term of music or recitation.

ሰለጠ *sällätä* ‘be successful, turn out well’;
 G. ሰለጠ *sällätä*, ሰለጠ *sällätä* ‘have the power’;
 Hebr. שלט *šālaṭ* ‘dominate over’;
 see also ሰለጠነ *sällätṭänä*, below.

ሰለጠነ *sällätṭänä* ‘be skilled, be civilized’;
 denominative from ሰልጣን *səḷṭan* ‘power, authority’ taken from
 G. ሥልጣን *səḷṭan*, ሰልጣን *səḷṭan*, which is considered by Noeldeke
 39 an Aramaic loanword;
 in Hebrew שלטון *šilṭōn* ‘mastery’;
 note that while Amh. ሰለጠነ *sällätṭänä* is undoubtedly a denominative
 with the specialized meaning of ‘be skilled’ from ሰልጣን *səḷṭan*
 ‘power’ it has developed other nouns such as ሰልጣኔ *səḷṭane* ‘civi-
 lization’, ሰልጡን *səḷṭun* ‘civilized’;
 see also ሰለጠ *sällätä*, above.

ሰማ *sämma* ‘hear’;
 [ሰሜት *səmet* ‘feeling’, ተስማማ *tāsmamma* ‘agree’, ስምምነት *səməm-
 mənñät* ‘settlement, agreement’]
 G. ሰምዐ *sām’a* ‘hear’;
 Hebr. שמע *šāma* ‘hear’.

ስም *səm* ‘name’;
 G. ስም *səm* ‘name’;
 Amh. አስማት *asmat* ‘magic, sorcery’, originally ‘names’ from the

Geez plural አስማት *'asmat* 'names', since magic consists of writing the various names of God;

Hebr. שֵׁם *šem* 'name';

see also ሰሃመ *säyyämmā*, below.

ስምምነት *samməmannāt* 'settlement, agreement'; see ሰማ *samma*, above.

ሰሞን *sāmon* 'a few days'; see ስምንት *sammənt*, below.

ሳሙና *samuna* 'soap';

for *sabuna*, from Arabic *ṣābūn*, of Greek origin;

in Hebrew סַבּוֹן *sabbōn* 'soap'.

ስምንት *sammənt* 'eight';

[ሰምንት *sammənt* 'week' (from 'eight' because it includes the day in which one begins the counting); ሰማንያ *sāmanya* 'eighty', ሰሞን *sāmon* 'a few days']

G. ስምን *səmən* 'eight';

Hebr. שְׁמוֹנֶה *šəmonē* 'eight', שְׁמוֹנִים *šəmonim* 'eighty'.

ሰማንያ *sāmanya* 'eighty'; see ስምንት *sammənt* 'eight', above.

ሰሜት *səmet* 'feeling'; see ሰማ *samma*, above.

ሰማይ *sāmay* 'sky, heaven';

[ሰማያዊ *sāmayawi* 'sky-colored, blue']

G. ሰማይ *sāmay* 'sky';

Hebr. שָׁמַיִם *šāmayim* 'sky, heaven'.

ሰማያዊ *sāmayawi* 'sky-colored, blue'; see ሰማይ *sāmay*, above.

ሰንበት *sānbāt* 'Sabbath, Sunday';

[denominative ሰንበት *sānābbātā* 'stay, remain', ተሰናበተ *täsānabbātā* 'take leave']

G. ሰንበት *sānbāt* 'Sabbath, Sunday';

from Hebrew שַׁבָּת *šabbāt* (Noeldeke 37).

This root passed into Indo-European (Lokotsch, n° 1742).

ሰንበጠ *sānābbāṭā* 'remove the superficial substance, chip, shave';

represents a quadriradical root augmented by *n* in relation to Neo-Hebr. שָׁבַע *šāḇaʿ* 'beat a tree in harvesting its olives'.

ሰንደ *sənde* 'wheat';

G. ሥርናይ *šərnay* (for Geez *rn* corresponding to *nd* in Amharic, see Praetorius 78, and Cohen 380-381);

Hebr. שְׂעֹרָא *šē'orā* 'barley'.

ሰንከለ *sānākkālā* 'bind either the leg of the animal with the neck or the two hind legs, overthrow, cause to stumble'; see ሰከለ *sākkālā*, above.

ሰንሰለት *sānsälät* 'chain';

G. ሰንሰል *sansal* for which see Noeldeke 42;
Hebr. שרשרה *šaršērā*, Neo-Hebr. שלשל *šalšēlet*.

ሰንተረ *sänättārā* 'tear, tear open, rip, lacerate';

represents a quadriradical root augmented by *n* in relation to G. ሠተረ *šātārā* 'tear, tear open';
Hebr. שתר *šātar* 'break out, burst' (so also Armbruster 654).

ሰንጠቀ *sänäṭṭāqā* 'split, crack';

represents a quadriradical root augmented by *n* in relation to G. ሠጠቀ *šāṭāqā* 'split';
Hebr. סדק *sādaq* 'cleave, split', with *dq* assimilated to *ṭq* in Ethiopic, or with *ṭq* dissimilated into *dq* in Hebrew.

ሰንጋር *sənzər* 'span';

G. ሰንጋር *səzzər* 'span';
in view of this noun represented as *zəzzər* in some Gurage dialects (such as Eža, Muher), the original form seems to be *zərzər*, that is, a repeated biradical *zər*, and to be compared with Hebrew זרת *zereṭ* 'span' (that is, *zər-ṭṭ*); the form *zər-zər* is dissimilated into *sənzər* in Amharic and the *n* is assimilated to the following *z* in Geez ሰንጋር which is perhaps to be read *səzzər*.

ሰኞ *sāñño* 'Monday';

G. ሰኞ *sānuy* 'Monday';
from the Semitic root for 'two': Hebr. שנים *šēnayim* 'two', יום שני *yōm šenī* 'Monday', lit. 'second day';
see also ማክሰኞ *maksāñño*, above.

ሠቅ *sāqq* 'girdle, monastic cincture';

from G. ሠቅ *šāq(q)*, considered by Noeldeke 39 a loanword from Aramaic; for its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 67;
in Hebrew שק *šaq* 'sack'.
The Semitic root passed into Indo-European (Buck 419).

ሰቀ *saqā* 'laugh';

[ሰቅ *saq* 'laughter']
G. ሠቀ *šāhaqā* 'laugh';
Hebr. שק *šāhaq* 'play, laugh', related to צחק *šāhaq* 'laugh'.

ሰቅ *suq* 'shop';

from Arabic *sūq* 'market';
in Hebrew שוק *šūq* 'market';
for its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 43.

ሥር *sər* 'root, sinew';

[h—ሥር *kā—sər* 'below, beneath']
G. ሥር *šəraw* 'root';

Hebr. שֹׁרֶשׁ *šoreš* 'root', probably reduced from *šr-šr*, or an incomplete reduplication of *šr*.

ሰረቀ, ሠረቀ *sārrāqā* 'rise (sun)';

[ጥሥራቅ *məsraq* 'East']

G. ሠረቀ *šārāqā* 'rise (sun)';

Hebr. קָרָשׁ *šāraq* 'be red', in Ethiopic the 'redness' being applied to the rising sun.

ሰረጠ *sārrātā* 'pass through, penetrate, suffuse';

is perhaps a homonym : 1) in the meaning of 'pass through, penetrate' it is to be compared with Hebr. שָׂרַף *šāraf* 'make incisions' > 'penetrate' (in Amharic); 2) in the meaning of 'suffuse' it is to be connected with G. ሠረጸ *šārāšā* 'sprout', Hebr. שָׂרַשׁ *šāraš* 'swarm with'.

ሰሶ *səssa* 'sixty'; see ሰድስት *səddəst* 'six', above.

ሰሶ *siso* 'a third'; see ሶስት *sost* 'three', below.

ሶስት *sost* 'three';

from the root *sls* : G. ሠለስቱ *sālāstu* 'three';

Hebr. שְׁלוֹשׁ *šāloš* 'three';

represented also in Amharic in ሠላሳ *sālasa* 'thirty', ሰለሰ *sälläsä* 'do for the third time', ሥላሴ *səllase* 'Trinity'; see also ሰሶ *siso* 'a third', above.

ሳት *sat* 'hour'; see ሰዓት *sāʿat*, above.

ሳተ *satā* 'err, make a mistake, miss (when aiming)';

[ስተት *sətāt* 'mistake']

G. ሰሐተ *səḥətā* 'err, miss';

Hebr. שָׁחַף *šāḥaf* 'spoil, ruin'.

(ተ)ሳተፈ. (*tä*)*sattäfä* 'participate';

[ሰተፈ. *sutafe* 'participation']

from G. ተሳተፈ *täsattäfä* 'associate oneself with', considered by Noeldeke 44 a loanword from Aramaic;

in Neo-Hebr. שִׁתֵּף *šittep* 'join in partnership';

on its Akkadian origin, see Zimmern 46.

ሰጠ *säṭṭā* 'give';

[ሰጠታ *səṭota* 'gift']

G. ተሰጥወ *tä-säṭwä* 'accept';

related to Hebrew * שָׁחַף, hif'il שָׁחַף *hōšif* 'held out to'.

(አ)ሰጣ (*a*)*säṭṭa* 'spread out, lay out';

G. ሰጥሐ *säṭha* 'spread out';

Hebr. שָׁחַף *šāṭah* 'spread out'.

ሰይፍ *säyf* 'sword';

G. ሰይፍ *säyf* 'sword', from Ar. *sayf*;
in Neo-Hebr. קֶסֶף *sayip* 'sword'.

ሰየመ *säyyämä* 'name, give a name';

denominative of ስም *səm* 'name';
G. ሰመየ *sämäyā* 'give a name'; see ስም *səm*, above.

ሰይጣን *säyṭan* 'Satan, devil';

G. ሠይጣን *säyṭan* 'Satan';
Hebr. שָׂטָן *śāṭān* (Noeldeke 47); the word passed into Greek and into most Indo-European languages (Buck 1487).

ሰደቀ *šaddäqä* 'become just';

[ሰደቅ *šadäq* 'just']
G. ሰደቀ *šädqä* 'be just';
Hebr. קָדַשׁ *šāḏaq* 'have a just cause, be just';
see also (ተ)መሰደቀ (*iä*)mäšaddäqä, above.

ሰሐል *šahäl* 'bowl, basin';

from G. ሰሐል *šahäl* 'bowl';
Hebr. שָׁלַחַף *šalahaf* (Brockelmann 220).

ሰናሰል *šānašäl* 'sistrum';

from G. ሰናሰል *šānašäl* 'sistrum', from Aramaic-Hebrew שִׁלְשִׁלִּים *šēlšēlīm* 'cymbals' (Noeldeke 42).

ሰራማርያም *šārä maryam* 'Protestant', lit. 'enemy of Mary';

from G. ሰራ *šār* 'enemy';
Hebr. צָרַר *šārar* 'show hostility'.

ሰቦ *šəbo* 'wire';

Praetorius 81 derives it from ሰበ *sabā* 'pull' with palatalization of *s*; see ሰበ *sabā*, above.

ሰበረቀ *šäbärräqä* 'scintillate, sparkle, glitter';

probably represents the root *brq* with an augmented element *š* coming from *s*, a morpheme of the causative *as-*, agglutinated into the root; see በረቀ *bärräqä*, above.

ሰበተ *šäbbätä* 'have grey hair';

a denominative from ሰበት *šəbät* 'grey hair,' a noun with the suffixed morpheme *-t*, from G. ሰበ *šebä* 'have grey hair' (see *Denominatives* 159-162);
Hebr. שָׁב *šāḥ* 'have grey hair', שֵׁבַח *šēḥā* 'grey hair'.

ሰፈኑ *šäffänä* 'cover';

Hebr. סָפַן *sāpan* 'cover in, panel', שָׁפַן *šāpan* 'to hide'.

ሸፈፌ ṣäffäṭä 'deceive, use deceit';

G. አስፈፌ 'asfäṭä 'deceive';

seems to be a specialized meaning of Hebr. שָׁפַט *šāpaṭ* 'decide, settle a dispute, judge', (F.R. Rundgren, *Orientalia Suecana* 2, 1953, p. 19-26), but not to be connected with Amh. ሸፈተ ṣäffätä 'revolt' (as suggested by Rundgren and accepted by Leslau p. 55).

ሸገረ ṣäggärä 'bolt the door';

it is tempting to compare it with Hebr. סָגַר *sāgar* 'close' (so also Praetorius 81), but the existence of (አ)ሰገረ (*a*)*säggärä* 'catch (fish) with net or hook' (see above), from an original meaning of 'interwine' (Hebr. שָׂרַג *sārag*), confuses the situation.

(ተ)ሸከመ (*tä*)*säkkāmā* 'carry';

[ሸከም *šākəm* 'load']

G. ሰከመ *sākāmā* 'carry on the shoulders';

denominative of Hebr. שֵׁקֶם *šeqem* 'shoulder', הִשְׁכִּים *hiškīm* 'rise early <*load (in the early morning) the back of the animal> 'do something early morning' > 'rise early'.

ሸል ṣəl 'foetus';

G. ሰይል *sayəl* 'foetus';

probably Hebr. שִׁלְיָא *šilyā* 'after-birth'.

ሸለ ṣolä 'be sharp';

from a form **səḥul* 'pointed, sharp' becoming **sul* and *šul*, with palatalization of *s* into *š* (so also Praetorius 81); see ሰላ *sälla*, above.

ሸመ ṣomä 'appoint to an office';

[ሸም *šum* 'official']

is formed from **šəyum*, a passive participle of G. ሢመ *semä* 'to place', with *š* becoming *š*;

Hebr. שָׂם *sām*, root *šym* 'place'.

ሸመጠጠ ṣämäṭṭäṭä 'strip off leaves';

represents a 1.2.3.3 root of *šmṭ* : Hebr. שָׁמַט *šāmaṭ* 'let loose, let drop, let fall'.

ሸነ ṣännä 'urinate';

[ሸንት *šənt* 'urine']

G. ሢነ *senä* 'urinate';

Hebr. שָׁן **šyn*, in הִשְׁתִּין *hištīn* 'urinate'.

ሸቀሸቀ ṣäqäššäqä 'decorticate, bark, husk, powder';

represents a reduplicated root of *šʾq* > *šq* > *šqšq* : Hebr. שָׁחַק *šāḥaq* 'pulverize'.

ሸረሸረ ṣäräššärä 'saw';

G. ወሠረ *wäsärä* 'saw';

Hebr., Neo-Hebr. נָסַר *nâsar* 'cut with a saw'; מַשְׁוֹר *maššōr*, מַסְוֹר *massōr* 'saw' (Noeldeke 182). See also מַסְוֹר *məssar*, above.

ሸፕ ፡ አደሬገ *šoṭ adärrägä* 'whip' (v.);

G. ሠውፕ *sāwṭ* 'whip' (n.);

it is tempting to compare it with Hebr. שוֹט *šōṭ* 'whip', but the Amharic root is perhaps taken from Galla *šāt gode* 'whip'.

ታቦት *tabot* 'Ark in the Sanctuary, Sanctuary';

G. ታቦት *tabot*, from Aramaic (Noeldeke 37);

in Hebrew it is תִּבְיָה *tēbā*.

ታብዩ *tabbäyā* 'be proud';

[ትዕቢት *tə'bit* 'pride']; see ኅባይ *abbay*, above.

ታሮ *tačč* 'under';

from the root *tht*: G. ታሕት *taht* 'under', *ታሕቲ **tahte-* (when used with suffix pronouns) > *tate* > *tačč* (with palatalization of *t* to *č*);

Hebr. תַּחַת *taḥaṭ* 'under';

see also ተሐተ *tāhatā*, below.

ተፋ *täffa* 'spit';

[አትፍ ፡ አለ *ətəff alä* 'spit']

G. ተፍአ *täf'a* 'spit';

Hebr. תַּפְּעַת *topeṭ* 'spittle'.

ተፋሕ *təfah* 'apple';

G. ትፋሕ *təfah*, both from Arabic *tuffāḥ*;

in Hebrew it is תַּפּוּחַ *tappuḥ*.

ተሐተ *tāhatā* 'be humble';

[ትሐት *təhut* 'humble', ትሕትና *təhtənnä* 'humility']

from G. ተሐተ *tāhatā* 'be humble';

Hebr. תַּחַת *taḥaṭ* 'under';

see also ታሮ *tačč*, above.

ትል *təl* 'worm';

going back to a root **tl*' as attested in Ulbarag *tuli* 'worm', with ' coming from ';

Hebr. תוֹלַעַ *tōlā'* 'worm'.

ትላንት *təlant* 'yesterday';

for *təlamt*, with *mt* becoming *nt* (cf. Amh. **aṭamt* 'bone', becoming *aṭənt*, see አፕንት *aṭənt*);

G. ትማልም *təmaləm*, the Amh. *ትላምት **təlamt* presenting a meta-thesis of G. *təmal-əm* (so also Praetorius 262);

Hebr. תֵּמֹל *tēmōl*, אֶתְמֹל *'ətmōl* 'yesterday'.

ተለመ *təllāmā* 'to furrow';

[ትልም *tələm* 'furrow' (n.)]

G. ትልም *tələm* 'furrow';
Hebr. עֵלֶם *telem* 'furrow'.

ትልቅ *təllaq* 'big';
an adjective with the prefixed morpheme *t-* from ብቅ *laqä* 'become more, surpass'; see ብቅ *laqä*, above.

ትምህርት *təmhərt* 'education, lesson'; see (ተ)ማረ (*tä*)*marä*, above.

ትማረ *tämarä* 'study';
[ተማሪ *tāmari* 'student']; see (ተ)ማረ (*tä*)*marä*, above.

ትምር *tāmər* 'date' (fruit);
G. ተምር *tāmər* 'date';
Hebr. תָּמַר *tāmār* 'date'.

(ተ)ተነኩለ (*tä*)*tänäkk'älä* 'be cunning';
augmented by initial *t* : Hebr. נָכַל *nākal* 'act cunningly' (Praetorius 70).

ትንሣኤ *tənsa'e* 'resurrection, Easter';
from G. ትንሣኤ *tənsa'e*; see (ተ)ነሣ (*tä*)*nässa*, above.

ትንሽ *tənnəs* 'small'; see አነሰ *annäsä*, above.

ተራ *tära* 'turn' (n.);
probably also ተርታ *tārta* 'queue, line';
Hebr. תֹּר *tör* 'turn' (n.)

ትርአይት, ትርኢት *tər'əyt, tər'it* 'scene of play, play, exhibition, display';
from the Geez root ርአየ *rə'əyā* 'see';
Hebr. רָאָה *rā'ā(h)* 'see';
see also ራአይ *ra'əy*, አርአያ *ar'aya*. The Amharic expression for 'see' is አየ *ayyā*, see above.

ተረጎመ *tärägg'ämä* 'translate';
G. ተርጎመ *tärg'ämä*, from Aramaic (Noeldeke 39);
in Hebrew it is תִּרגַּם *tirgem* 'translate'; for its Akkadian origin, see Zimmermann, p. 7.

ታሪክ *tarik* 'story, marvel';
G. ታሪክ *tarik* 'epoch';
the noun of both languages coming from Ar. *ta'riḥ* 'date, history, chronicle' (for its origin from the South Arabic *wriḥ* 'moon', see F. Rosenthal, *A history of Muslim historiography*, 1952, p. 11-13); for Arabic *ḥ* represented as *k* in loanwords, see Word 13 (1957), p. 117.
Neo-Hebr. תַּאֲרִיךְ *ta'arīḳ* 'date' is also taken from Arabic.

ትራስ *təras* 'pillow';
[አንተራስ *antärasä* 'use as pillow']
G. ትርአስ *tər'as* 'pillow', from the root *r's* 'head' > *rs* in Amharic with a prefixed morpheme *t*; see ራስ *ras*, above.

ተረተረ *tārättārā* 'cleave asunder, break into pieces, plough for the first time';
Neo-Hebr. תירתר *tirter* 'crumble, cast loose earth'.

ተስማማ *tāsmamma* 'agree'; see ሰማ *sāmma*, above.

ተዝካራ *tāzkar* 'memorial service held on the 40th day of burial'; see (ተ)ዝከራ
(*tā*)*zākkārā*, below.

ጠብ *ṭāb* 'quarrel, fight';
G. ጸብአ *ṣāb'a* 'make war';
Hebr. צבא *ṣāḥā* 'army'.

ጠባ *ṭābba* 'cut the meat of the animal into pieces, skin an animal';
G. ጠብሐ *ṭābhā* 'slaughter for sacrifice';
Hebr. טבח *ṭāḥāḥ* 'slaughter'.

ጠበበ *ṭābbābā* 'be narrow, be tight';
[ጠብብ *ṭābbab* 'narrow, tight']
G. ጸበበ *ṣābābā* 'be narrow';
related to Neo-Hebr. צפוף *ṣāpūp* 'crowded, compact', with alternance
of labials.

ጠበል *ṭābāl* 'mineral water, holy water';
it is tempting to connect it with Hebr. טבל *ṭāḥal* 'dip into (a liquid)',
but the origin of Amh. *ṭābāl* could be the root *ṣbl*: G. ጸበል *ṣābāl*
'dust', Tigrinya *ṣābāl* 'dust' explained by F. da Bassano, *Vocabolario
Tigray-Italiano* 960: « polvere, terra asciutta; dicono pure così la
terra che raccolgono entro la chiesa e portano indosso per devozione,
che stemperano nell'acqua e la bevono ».

ጠበቀ *ṭābbāqā* 'be tightened, be stuck together';
G. ጠበቀ *ṭābbāqā* 'cling, adhere';
Hebr. דבק *dāḥaq* 'cling, cleave to' (with alternance *dbq:ṭbq* by assi-
milatation, or *ṭbq:dbq* by dissimilation).

ጠባይ *ṭābay* 'nature, character, behavior';
from G. ጠባይ *ṭābayə* 'nature', from Arabic *ṭabā'i*;
in Hebrew טבע *ṭēḥā* 'nature'.

ጠፋ *ṭāffa* 1) 'clap hands'; 2) 'slap in the face';
is a homonym: 1) G. ጠፋፋ *ṭāfḥā* 'clap hands'; 2) G. ጸፋ *ṣāf'a*
'slap in the face';
Hebr. טפח *ṭāpāḥ* 'spread out', Neo-Hebr. טפח *ṭāpāḥ* 'hit, strike'.

ጥፍፍ *ṭəfər* 'nail, claw';
G. ጸፍፍ *ṣəfər* 'nail, claw';
Hebr. צפרן *ṣipporeṇ* 'nail'.

ጠፈፈ *ṭāfātṭāfā* 'drip';
G. ጸፍፍፍ *ʾanṣāfṣāfū* 'drip';

Neo-Hebr. תִּפְטֵף *tīptep* 'drip', טִפֵּף *tippā* 'drop' (n.);
see also נִתְּבָה *nāṭṭābā*, above.

מִלְמֵל *ṡāfṡāṡfā* 'pave a road with flat stones, cover a surface';
G. ጸፋፋ *ṡāfṡāṡfā* 'spread over';
Hebr. צִפֵּה, pi'el צִפֵּה *ṡippā(h)* 'overlay, plate'.

מֵל *ṡāl* 'dew';
from G. מֵל *ṡāl* 'dew', from מֵל *ṡāllā* 'be wet, be humid';
Hebr. טַל *tal* 'dew'.

תֵּל *ṡəla* 'shadow, shade';
G. ጸላላ *ṡəlalot* 'shadow, shade';
Hebr. צֶל *ṡel* 'shade'.

מֵלֵל *ṡāllālā* 'be filtered, be purified';
Neo-Hebr. שָׁלַל *ṡālal* 'be filtered, be purified', שָׁלֵל *ṡālal* 'pure, clarified'.

מֵלֵם *ṡāllāmā* 'be dark';
[מֵלֵם *ṡāyem* 'dark', from **ṡālim*]
is the Geez form ጸሌ *ṡālmā* 'be dark' (with *ṡ* for *ṡ*), the Amharic
form being ጸሌ *ṡāllāmā*; see ጸሌ *ṡāllāmā*, and ጸሌ *ṡāyyāmā*,
below.

(אָנ)מֵלֵל (an)ṡālāṡṡālā 'suspend';
G. አንጦለለ *ʾanṡolālā* 'hang down slackly';
Neo-Hebr. טִלְטֵל *ṡiltel* 'move'.

מֵם *ṡāmma* 'be thirsty' (used impersonally);
G. ጸም *ṡām'a* 'be thirsty';
Hebr. נָמַם *ṡāme* 'be thirsty'.

מֵם *ṡamā* 'be tasty, taste pleasant';
[מֵם *ṡam* 'taste, flavor']
G. ጥዕ *ṡəʾamā* 'taste' (v.);
Hebr. טַעַם *ṡā'am* 'taste' (v.).

מֵם *ṡomā* 'fast' (v.);
[מֵם *ṡom*, ጸም *ṡom* 'fast day']
G. ጸመ *ṡomā* 'fast', considered by Noeldeke 36 of Aramaic origin;
in Hebrew נָצַם *ṡām* (root *ṡwm*) 'fast'.

מֵם *ṡāmmādā* 'yoke oxen';
[מֵם *ṡāmd*, מֵם *ṡāmd* 'pair of oxen']
G. ጸመ *dāmādā* 'yoke oxen';
Hebr. צִמָּה *ṡəmeḡ* 'couple', Neo-Hebr. צִמָּה *ṡāmaḡ* 'join, attach'.

מֵם *ṡāqqa* 'hit with a small stick the stone serving as bell';
G. מֵם *ṡāq'a* 'blow a trumpet';
Hebr. תָּקַע *tāqā'* 'thrust, clap hands', תָּקַע *b..* 'blow an instrument';

the Proto-Semitic root could either be *tq* becoming *tq* in Ethiopic by assimilation, or *tq* becoming *tq* in Hebrew by dissimilation.

ጠቃቀን *täqaqqänä* 'be small, be very small';
perhaps metathesis of the root *qtñ*; see **ቀጠነ** *qäṭṭänä* 'be thin', above.

ጠራ *ṭarra* 'call, call up';
G. **ጸርጎ** *šārḥa* 'shout';
Hebr. **נָצַח** *šarah* 'cry, shout'.

ጣረ *ṭarä* 'be afflicted, be unhappy';
[**ጣረ** + **ጥት** *ṭarä mot* 'agony']
G. **ጸዕረ** *šə'arä* 'be afflicted by pain';
Neo-Hebr. **עָרַב** *ša'ar* 'pain, trouble'.

ጥራ *ṭare* 'raw, crude';
G. **ጥራይ** *ṭaray* 'raw';
Hebr. **רֵט** *ṭəri* 'fresh, moist'.

ጣት *ṭat* 'finger';
G. **አጽባዕት** 'ašba't 'finger' (with loss of *b* and ');
Hebr. **עֶשְׂבָּא** 'ešba'.

ጠፎ *ṭäyyämä* 'be dark';
denominative from **ጠፎ** *ṭäyem* 'dark', from **ṭālim* (so also Guidi 828); see **ጠለፎ** *ṭällämä*, above.

ጥቢ *wabi* 'generous';
[**ጥቢነት** *wabinnät* 'generosity']
from G. **ወሀበ** *wāhabā* 'give';
Hebr. **נָתַן** *haḥ* 'give!' (from *whb*);
see also **ሀብት** *habt*, above, and **(ተ)ጥበ** *(tā)wabā*, below.

(ተ)ጥበ *(tā)wabā* 'be pretty';
[**ወብ** *wab* 'pretty', **ወብት** *wabāt* 'beauty']
is perhaps to be derived from the root *whb* 'give' (see **ጥቢ** *wabi*, above),
and would mean 'be given something' applied to beauty (so Praetorius 6).

ወጭ *wəḥṣ* 'outside';
ወጪ *wäḥi* 'expenses'; see **ወጣ** *wäṭṭa*, below.

ወደደ *wäddädä* 'love, like';
[**ወዳጅ** *wädaḡ* 'friend', **ወድ** *wädd* 'dear, expensive']
G. **(ተ)ወደደ** *(tā)wädädä* 'be joined, be connected';
Hebr. **יָדִיד** *yādīd* 'beloved', and provably also **דּוֹד** *dōd* 'beloved one'
(for **דּוֹד** *dōd*, Noeldeke 121, n. 1, gives another explanation).

ዎፍ *wof* 'bird';
G. **ዎፍ** 'of 'bird';
Hebr. **עוֹף** 'ōp 'bird'.

ወፍፍ *wäfṣo* ‘mill, grindstone’; see ፈፍ *fäččä*, above.

ወጋ *wägga* ‘pierce, prick, stab’;

G. ወጋሐ *wäg’a* ‘prick’;

perhaps related to Hebr. נג *nāgaḥ* ‘gore (ox)’, with alternance *n:w*, and *h:*’ (so also Dillmann 939);

for roots 1st radical *n* alternating with roots first radical *w, y*, see Noeldeke 179-201.

(ተ)ዋሐደ (*tā*)*wahadä* ‘be united, be joined so as to form one’;

from G. ተዋሐደ *tāwahadä* ‘be united’;

Hebr. יחד *yahad* ‘together’, from the root *’hd* ‘one’;

see also አንድ *and*, above.

ዋላ *wala* ‘kind of deer’;

G. ወላ *wə’ala* ‘kind of deer’;

Hebr. יא *ya’al* ‘mountain-goat’.

ወለደ *wällädä* ‘give birth, have a child’;

[ልጅ *lağ* ‘child’, ልደት *ladät* ‘birthday, Christmas’, ትውልድ *tawläd* ‘descent, generation’, ወንድ *wänd* ‘male’]

G. ወለደ *wälädä* ‘give birth’;

Hebr. ילד *yäläd* ‘give birth’.

ወለሌ *wäläle* ‘scream of pain, groan’;

G. ወይሌ *wäyle* ‘alas’, ወይለወ *wäyläwä* ‘cry’;

Hebr. היל *hif’il* היליל *hēlil* ‘give a howl’.

ወንድ *wänd* ‘male’;

for *wäld*; see ወለደ *wällädä*, and ወንድም *wändəmm*.

ወንድም *wändəmm* ‘brother’;

for *wäld-əmm*, lit. ‘boy of the mother’; see ወለደ *wällädä*, እም *əmm*, and ወንድ *wänd*.

ወናፍ *wānaf* ‘bellows’; see ነፋ *näffa* ‘blow’, above.

ወንፊት *wānfit* ‘sieve’; see ነፋ *näffa* ‘sift’, above.

ወቀረ *wäqqārä* ‘engrave a stone, hew stones’;

G. ወቀረ *wäqqārä* ‘hew out’;

related with G. ነቂረ *näq’ārä* ‘be plucked out (eye)’, and Hebr. נק *nāqar* ‘bore’;

for verbs with 1st radical *n* related to verbs with 1st radical *w*, see Noeldeke 179-201;

see also መነቀረ *mānäqqārä*, above.

ወቀሰ *wäqqäsä* ‘reprimand, reproach, criticize’;

G. ወቀሠ *wäqäsä*, ወቀሰ *wäqäsä* ‘contradict in disputing, contradict in arguing’;

perhaps Hebr. שק *yāqaš* ‘lay snares’.

ወር *wär* 'month';

G. **ወርኅ** *wärh* 'moon, month';

Hebr. **יָרֵחַ** *yāreʾh* 'moon'.

ወሬ *wäre* 'news';

[**አወሬ** *awärra* 'tell the news']

Hebr. **יָרָה**, *hif'il* **הוֹרָה** *hōrā(h)* 'direct, teach' (Praetorius 242).

ወርቅ *wärč* 'front leg of animal';

Hebr. **יָרֵךְ** *yāreḵ* 'upper thigh' (I. Wajnberg, *Rocznik Orientalistyczny* 13, 1937, p. 21).

ወሬደ *wärrädä* 'go down, descend';

[**ተወሬደ** *täwärrädä* 'be humiliated']

G. **ወሬደ** *wärrädä* 'go down, descend';

Hebr. **יָרַד** *yāraḍ* 'go down, descend'.

ወርቅ *wärq* 'gold';

[**ወረቀ** *wärräqä* 'begin to become yellow, have the color of gold']

G. **ወርቅ** *wärq* 'gold';

Hebr. **יָרוֹק** *yāroq* 'green'; ;

for the Indo-European words for 'green' appearing in names of 'yellow', see Buck 1058.

ወረሰ *wärräsä* 'inherit';

[**ርስት** *räst* 'inherited land', **ወረሰ** *wäras* 'heir, successor']

G. **ወረሰ** *wärräsä* 'inherit';

Hebr. **יָרַשׁ** *yāraš* 'inherit'.

ወረወረ *wäräwwärä* 'throw, throw away';

represents a reduplicated *wr-wr*, from G. **ወረወ** *wäräwä* 'throw' becoming **wärrä* in Amharic, reduplicated as *wr-wr*;

Hebr. **יָרָה** *yārā(h)* 'throw, cast'.

ወተር *wätär* 'cord of musical instrument';

[**አወተር** *awtar* 'cord of musical instrument, cord of tent', plural of **ወተር** *wätär*]

G. **ወተር** *wätär* 'cord, sinew';

Hebr. **יָתֵר** *yēṭēr* 'sinew'.

ወትር *wätro* 'always';

[**ዘወትር** *zāwätär* 'frequently']

G. **ወትር** *wätär* 'always';

perhaps Hebrew **נִתָּר**, *nif'al* **נִתָּר** *nōṭar* 'be left over, remain over' (so also C. Brockelmann, *Lexicon Syriacum*, p. 312).

ወጣ *wätta* 'come out, go out, go up';

[**ወጭ** *wəčč* 'outside', **ወጪ** *wäčči* 'expenses', **መውጫ** *mäwčä* 'exit']

G. **ወጽአ** *wäṣ'a* 'come out, go out';

Hebr. **יָצָא** *yāṣā* 'come out, go out'.

- ወይን** *wāyn* 'grape';
 G. **ወይን** *wāyn* 'vine';
 Hebr. יַיִן *yayin* 'wine'; loanword from « some pre-historic Mediterranean source » (Buck 390).
- ወዛ** *wāzza* 'perspire';
 [ወዛ *wāz* 'perspiration, sweat']
 Hebr. יָעָזָא *yēza* 'sweat';
 see also **ደሞዝ** *dāmoz*, above.
- የት** *yāt* 'where?';
 G. አይቴ *'ayte* 'where?', from *'ay* and *-te*;
 Hebr. מַה *'ē* 'where?'.
- የሞህ** *yāwah* 'meek, mild';
 from G. **የሞህ** *yāwah* 'meek, mild';
 related to Hebr. הָיָא *yā'* 'fitting, proper'.
- ያዝ** *yazā* 'catch, hold, seize';
 G. አሳዝ *'ahazā* 'hold, seize' becoming in Amharic **azā*, the *y* of Amharic *yazā* most probably taken from the imperfect *yaz* to give more 'body' to the verb in the perfect;
 Hebr. הִחַז *'āhaz* 'hold, seize'.
- ዝፍት** *zəft* 'naphtaline';
 from G. **ዝፍት** *zəft* 'pitch', from Arabic *zift*;
 in Hebr. זֶפֶת *zəpēf* 'pitch'.
- ዚህ** *-zih*, in **በዚህ** *bāzzih* 'here';
 represents a demonstrative when preceded by a preposition;
 G. **ዝ** *zə* 'this';
 Hebr. הַ *zē* 'this'.
- ዘለላማዊ** *zälä'alāmawi* 'eternal';
 from Geez **ዘለላማዊ** *zä-lä-'alāmawi*; see **ዓለም** *alām*, above.
- (ተ)ዘከረ** *(tä)zäkkärä* 'remember';
 [ዝከር *zəkər* 'souvenir, holiday in honor of a saint'; ተዝካር *täzkar* 'memorial service held on the 40th day of burial']
 probably from G. **ዘከረ** *zäkärä* 'remember';
 Hebr. זָכַר *zāḵar* 'remember'.
- ዘማ** *zämma* 'commit fornication';
 from G. **ዘመወ** *zāmāwä* 'commit fornication';
 Hebr. זָנַד *zānā(h)*, with alternance *m:n*; for the *n* in Hebrew, cf. perhaps G. **ዝንየት** *zənyāt* 'ejaculated semen'.
- ዝምብ** *zəmb* 'fly';
 from **zəbb*, with dissimilation of the geminated *bb* into *mb*;

Hebr. זָבוּב *zēḇūḇ*;
see also זָבִיב *zənb*, below.

ዘመን *zāmān* 'time';

G. ዘመን *zāmān* 'time', from Aramaic (Noeldeke 44);
Hebr. זֶמַן *zēmān* 'time'; either of Akkadian or of Persian origin (for the bibliography, see Wagner 49).

ዘመረ *zāmmārā* 'sing a song';

[መዝሙር *māzmur* 'song, psalm', አዝማሪ *azmari* 'minstrel']
taken from G. ዘመረ *zāmmārā* 'sing', considered by Noeldeke 36
a loanword from Aramaic-Hebrew זָמַר *zimmer* 'sing with instrumental
accompaniment', מִזְמוֹר *mizmōr* 'psalm'.

זָנָב *zānāb* 'anteroom';

perhaps from Arabic *ḍanab* 'tail';
G. ዘንብ *zānāb* 'tail';
Hebr. זָנָב *zānāḇ* 'tail'.

ዘነበ *zānnābā* 'to rain';

ዝናብ *zəṇab* 'rain'; see ዘነመ *zānnāmā*, above.

ዝንብ *zənb* 'fly'; see ዝምብ *zəmb*, above.

ዘነመ *zānnāmā* 'to rain';

[ዝናም *zəṇam* 'rain'; see also ዘነበ *zānnābā*]
G. ዘነመ *zānnāmā* 'to rain', ዝናም *zəṇam* 'rain';
Hebr. זֶרֶם *zəreṁ* 'rain accompanied by incessant thunder', with alter-
nance of liquids *r:n*.

ዘራ *zārra* 'sow';

[ዘር *zār* 'seed, origin, descendance']
G. ዘርአ *zār'a*, and ዘርዐ *zār'a* 'sow';
Hebr. זָרַע *zāra* 'sow', זֶרַע *zəra* 'seed, offspring, origin'.

ዘረ *zorā* 'turn, go around';

[ዘወረ *zāwwārā* 'change around', ዘራያ *zuriya* 'around']
G. አዞረ *'azorā* 'make the head turn';
perhaps Hebr. זָר *zār* 'turn aside, turn from' unless the Amh. *zorā*
is related to Hebr. דָּר *dār* (root *dwr*) 'stack in circles, circulate,
dwell'.

(ተ)ዘረፈፈፈ (tā)zrāfārrāfā 'fall slowly (rain)';

Hebr. הִזְרִיף *hizrip* 'to wet, to water';
Neo-Hebr. זִרְפָּה *zirpep* 'drop'.

ዘራያ *zuriya* 'around'; see ዘረ *zorā*, above.

ዘረዘረ *zārāzzārā* 'spread, scatter, itemize';

represents a reduplication of the Geez root **ዘረወ** *zārāwā* 'spread' > *zärrā* > *zārāzzārā*;
 Hebr. **זרר** *zārā(h)* 'scatter'.

ዘጠላ *zāṭāññ* 'nine';
 for its connection with G. **ተስፋተስ** *tās'atu* 'nine', Hebrew **תשע** *teša'*,
 see *Word* 5 (1949) 278-9.

ዘወትር *zāwātər* 'usually, regularly, frequently';
 for *zā-wātər*; see **ወትሮ** *wätro*, above.

ዘይት *zäyt* 'oil';
 G. **ዘይት** *zäyt* 'oil';
 Noeldeke 42 considers G. **ዘይት** *zäyt* as well as Arabic *zayt* loanwords
 from Aramaic-Hebrew **זַיִת** *zayit* 'oil'.

ጸብ *ṣəb*, **ጽብ** *ṣəb* 'hyena';
 G. **ዝጸብ** *zə'əb* 'hyena'
 Hebr. **זאב** *zə'əb* 'wolf'.

HEBREW-AMHARIC INDEX

HEBREW-AMHARIC INDEX

The Hebrew-Amharic index lists only the cognates without entering into further discussion. For more details on the relation between the Amharic and Hebrew root, the reader should refer to the Amharic section.

- אב 'āb 'father': አባት *abbat* 'father'
 אב 'ēb 'shoot, bud': አበበ *abbābā* 'flower, blossom' (v.), አበባ *abāba* 'flower' (n.)
 אבד 'ābad 'perish': አበደ *abbādā* 'be mad'
 אבטיח 'abṭiḥ 'watermelon': በጠሕ *bāṭih* 'watermelon'
 אבן 'ēben 'stone': אבן : በረድ *abnā bārād* 'marble'
 אגוז 'egōz 'nut': ገደዝ *gāwz* 'nut'
 אגן 'aggān 'bowl': גן *gan* 'jar'
 אדם 'ādōm 'red': አዲም *adim* 'leather strip tainted red'
 איר 'wīr 'air': אየር *ayyār* 'atmosphere, weather'
 אחד 'eḥād 'one': አንድ and 'one', እሁድ *ahud* 'Sunday'
 אחות 'āhōt 'sister': אחת *ahat*, אחת *at* 'sister'
 אחז 'āhaz 'seize, hold': ያዘ *yazā* 'seize, hold'
 אין 'ēn 'not - : אין- *an-* (see ib.)
 אך 'ak 'only': እኮ *akko* 'indeed'
 אכל 'ākal 'eat': אכל *ahāl* 'grain'
 אל 'al, negative element : אלא- *al-* negative element
 אלף 'elep 'thousand': אלהף *alahf* 'innumerable'
 אם 'em 'mother': *אם **amm-* 'mother'
 האמין *he'emin* 'believe': אמן *ammānā* 'believe'
 אמש 'emeš 'yesterday evening': ממש *māššā* 'become evening', ממש *māšet* 'evening'
 אננו 'ānū 'we': אננו *ānā* 'we'
 אני 'anī 'I': אני *ane* 'I'
 אנש 'ānaš 'be sickly, decrease': אנש *annāsā* 'be less, diminish', תנש *tannāš* 'small'
 אסר 'āsar 'tie, bind': אסר *assārā* 'tie, bind, imprison'
 אף 'ap 'nose': אף : אל *anf alā* 'blow the nose'
 אפעה 'ep'e 'viper': אפעה *affūhūt* 'viper, snake'
 אפר 'āpār 'dust': אפר *afār* 'soil, dirt, dust'
 אצבע 'ešba 'finger': אצבע *fat* 'finger'
 ארבע 'arba 'four': ארבע *arat* 'four', ארבע *arba* 'forty', רב *rub* 'quarter', רב *rob* or רב *rābu* 'Wednesday'
 ארה 'ārā(h) 'pluck': ארה *marrārā* 'collect, glean'
 ארז 'orez 'rice': ארז *ruz* 'rice'
 אריה 'arye 'lion': אריה *awre* 'wild animal, beast'
 ארמי 'ammī 'Aramaean': ארמי *arāmāne* 'pagan'

ארץ 'ereṣ 'land': አርፍ *ard* 'vast land'
 אש 'eš 'fire': ላላት *asat* 'fire'
 אשה 'iššā 'woman': ለንስት *ənəst* 'woman'
 את 'at 'you' (sg. f.): አንቺ *anči* 'you' (sg. f.)
 אתה 'attā 'you' (sg. m.): አንተ *antā* 'you' (sg. m.)
 אתון 'attūn 'furnace': ላቶን *əton* 'furnace'
 אתמול 'eṭmōl 'yesterday': ትላንት *təlant* 'yesterday'

ב *bē* 'in, with': በ *bā* 'in, at, with, through'
 באש *bā'aš* 'stink': ባሰ *basā* 'be bad'
 בהיר *bāhīr* 'brilliant': በራ *bārā* 'light up', ብርሃን *bərhan* 'light', መብራት *mābrat* 'lamp'
 בוא *bā* 'come': ባተ *batā* 'the month begins'
 בזז *bāzaz* 'take a spoil': በዘበዘ *bāzābbāzā* 'pillage, plunder'
 בטל *bāṭal* 'cease working': ብጡል *bəṭul* 'incorrect, faulty'
 בין *bān* 'understand, discern': በየ *bāyyānā* 'decide, decree'
 בית *bayit* 'house': ቤት *bet* 'house'
 בכור *bēkōr* 'first-born': በክር *bākər* 'first-born'
 בלה *bālā(h)* 'be worn out': ብሉይ * ኪዳን *bəlu y kidan* 'Old Testament'
 בלט *bālaṭ* 'stand out': በለጠ *bälläṭā* 'excel, exceed'
 בלס *bālas* 'nip the unripe sycamore-fig': በለስ *bālās* 'fig'
 בלע *bāla* 'swallow': በላ *bälla* 'eat', መብል *mābəl* 'food'
 בעד *ba'ad* 'distance': ባዳ *bada* 'stranger'
 בעיר *bē'ir* 'cattle': በሬ *bāre* 'ox'
 בעל *ba'al* 'owner, husband': ባል *bal* 'owner, master of the house'
 בצח *biṣṣā* 'oozy place': በጠበጠ *bāṭābbāṭā* 'be putrid'
 בצע *biṣṣa* 'cut off': በጣ *bāṭṭa* 'make an incision'
 בקע *bāqa* 'split open': (ተጦ)በቀበቀ *(tām)bāqābbāqā* 'be ploughed deeply'
 ברד *bārāḍ* 'hail': በረድ *bārād* 'hail'
 ברך *bārak* 'kneel down': በረከ *bārrākā* 'kneel down', ተንበረከከ *tān-bārākkākā* 'kneel down'
 ברח *berak* 'bless': ባረከ *barrākā* 'bless', ቡራኬ *burake* 'blessing'
 ברק *bārāq* 'thunder and lightning': በረቀ *bārrāqā* 'scintillate', ብራቅ *bəraq* 'thunder', መብረቅ *mābrāq* 'lightning', ሸበረቀ *šābārrāqā* 'scintillate'
 ברר *bārār* 'purge out': ብር *bərr* 'silver'
 בשורה *bēšōrā* 'report, news': (አ)በሰረ *(a)bāssārā* 'give good news', ጦበራቶ *məssərač* 'good news'
 בשל *bāšal* 'grow ripe, boil': በሰለ *bāssälā* 'be ripe'
 בתק *bātaq* 'slaughter': በተከ *bāttākā* 'make a hole'
 בתר *bātar* 'cut in pieces': መተረ *māttārā* 'cut into small pieces'

בג *gaḅ* 'bosses of a shield': ጎበብ * አለ *gobābb alā* 'have the back hunched'

- גבר *gāḇar* 'be superior, prevail': גִּבּוֹר *gəbər* 'tribute', גִּבְעָר *gāḇāre* 'farmer, peasant', גִּבְעָר *gāḇər* 'slave'
- גבש *gibbeš* 'put in one heap, concentrate': (ת)גִּבְסָאֲבָסָא (*iā*)*gbäsābbäsä* 'be put on a heap (straw)'
- גד *gaḏ* 'fortune': גֹּדֶל *gād* 'omen'
- גודד (הה) *hitgōdeḏ* 'administer incisions to oneself': גִּדְדִּי *g'ädägg'ädä* 'become hollow, become deep'
- גדל *gāḏal* 'be big': גִּדָּל *gāddälä* 'kill'
- גדע *gāḏa* 'cut off': גִּדָּה *g'ädda* 'harm, injure, hurt'
- גר *gār* 'dwell': גִּרְיָה *g'äräbet* 'neighbor'
- גז *gāzaz* 'cut, shear (sheep)': גִּזְיָה *gāzäggāzä* 'begin to cut'
- גזם *gāzam* 'cut down': גִּזְמָה *gāzzāmä* 'knock down, annihilate'
- גוע *geza* 'stump': גִּזְיָה *gāzäggāzä* 'begin to cut', מִגְזָה *māgaz* 'saw'
- גזר *gāzar* 'cut': גִּזְרָה *gāzzārä* 'circumcise'
- גחל *gaḥal* 'charcoal': גִּלְגַּל *galä* 'be red hot'
- גי הנם *gē hinnom* 'hell': גִּיְהִנּוֹם *gähannām* 'hell'
- גלה *gālā(h)* 'uncover, depart': גִּלְגַּל אֶלָּה *gäläll älä* 'make way'
- גלה *gullä* 'horizontal projections on pillars': גִּלְגַּלִּית *g'älälät* 'cupola, capitol'
- גלף *gilleg* 'pierce, carve, engrave': גִּלְגַּלִּית *gäläffäḥ* 'take off the bark'
- גמד *gāmaḏ* 'cause to shrink': גִּמְמָה *gāmāddädä* 'wrinkle, crumple'
- גמד *gomeḏ* 'linear measure': גִּמְמָה *gāmād* 'rope, measure of land'
- גמל *gāmäl* 'camel': גִּמְלָה *gāmäl* 'camel'
- גנה *gannä*, גִּנְנָה 'garden': גִּנְיָה *gännät* 'Paradise, garden'
- גז *gānaz* 'hide': גִּנְיָה *gännäzä* 'shroud'
- גער *gä'ar* 'rebuke': גִּיְרָה *g'agg'ärä* 'shout'
- גופרית *gopriṭ* 'sulphur': חֶבְרִית *kəbrit* 'match'
- גירדם *girdeḥ* 'cut': גִּירָה *gäräddämä* 'break, break off,' and גִּירָה *gärämmädä*
- גרון *gārōn* 'throat': גִּירָה *g'ərorro* 'throat'
- גרז *gāraz* 'cut': גִּירָה *gärräzä* 'circumcise'
- גרף *gārap* 'the river washes away': גִּירָה *g'ärräḥ* 'flow (torrent)'
- גרר *gārar* 'drag away': גִּירָה *gärä* 'subjugate, tame'
- דב *doḥ* 'bear': דֹּב *dəbb* 'bear'
- דבב *dāḇaḥ* 'flow over softly': דֹּב *dubb alä* 'flow down drop by drop'
- דבק *dāḇaq* 'cling, cleave to': דֹּב *dāḇāqä* 'be stuck together'
- דוי *dēway* 'illness': דֹּב *däwe* 'disease, sickness'
- דור *dör* 'period, generation': דֹּב *dəro* 'formerly'
- דש *dāš* 'thresh': דָּשָׁה *dasä* 'grind finely', דָּשָׁה *dassäsä* 'rub', מִדּוֹשָׁה *mādoša* 'hammer'
- דחה *dāḥā(h)* 'push, push in': מִגְזָה *māḡ* (from **mādḥe*) 'upper grind-stone'
- דין *din* 'judgment': דִּינָה *däyn* 'purgatory', דָּן *dañña* 'judge'
- דם *dām* 'blood': דָּם *dām* 'blood', דָּמוֹז *dāmoz* 'salary'

- דמדום *dimdūm* 'dim light': דመדመ *dāmāddāmā* 'be blunt (knife)
 דמם *dāmam* 'be silent': דመመ *dāmmāmā* 'not know what to answer'
 דפק *dāpaq* 'rap (at the door), drive with vehemence': דפפ *dāffāqā*
 'crush the ear of corn'
 דקדק *diqdeq* 'crush, even a woof by beating': דקדק *dāqāddāqā* 'hit,
 cram, push in'
 דקק *dāqaq* 'crush': דקק *dāqqāqā* 'be powdered finely', ዳቂት *duqet*
 'flour', ዳቂቃ *dāqīqa* 'minute', דדק *dāddāqā* 'break the ground
 to level it off'
 דרגה *dargā* 'rank': דרג *dārāḡa* 'step, rank, grade'
 דרש *dāraš* 'inquire': דרס *dārrāsā* 'write a book', דרס *dārasi*
 'author', דרס *darsāt* 'composition, essay'
- הב *hab* 'give': הב *habt* 'fortune, possession', הב *kābt* 'cattle'; פב,
wabi 'generous'; (ת)פב *(tā)wabā* 'be pretty', פב *wəb* 'pretty', פב
wəbāt 'beauty'
 הלל *hallel* 'praise': הל *halle* 'Hallelujah', הל *əlall* 'shout of joy'
 המה *hāmā(h)* 'make noise': המ *həmhəmm alā* 'murmur'
- זאב *zē'eb* 'wolf': זב *zəb*, זב *gəb* 'hyena'
 זבוב *zəbūb* 'fly': זב *zəmb*, זב *zənb* 'fly'
 זה *zē* 'this': זה *-zzih* 'this'
 זר *zār* 'turn aside': זר *zorā* 'go around', זר *zuriya* 'around'
 זית *zayit* 'oil': זית *zāyt* 'oil'
 זכר *zākar* 'remember': (ת)זכר *(tā)zākkārā* 'remember', תזכר *tāzkar*
 'memorial service held on the 40th day of burial'
 זמן *zēman* 'time': זמן *zāman* 'time'
 זמר *zimmer* 'sing': זמר *zāmmārā* 'sing a song', מזמור *māzmur*
 'psalm', מזמר *azmari* 'minstrel'
 זנב *zānāb* 'tail': זנב *zānāb* 'anteroom'
 זנא *zānā(h)* 'fornicate': זנא *zāmma* 'commit fornication'
 זפת *zəpət* 'pitch': זפת *zəft* 'naphtaline'
 זר *zārā(h)* 'scatter': זר *zārāzzārā* 'spread, scatter'
 זרזר *zirzep* 'drip': (ת)זרזר *(tā)zrāfārrāfā* 'fall slowly (rain)'
 זרם *zəreṃ* 'rain': זרם *zənam*, זרם *zənab* 'rain'
 זרע *zāra* 'sow': זרע *zārā* 'sow', זרע *zār* 'seed, descendance'
 זרע *zəreṭ* 'span': זרע *sənzər* 'span'
- (נ)חבא *neḥbā* 'hide oneself': חבא *abba* 'hide'
 חבל *hābəl* 'act corruptly against': חבל *abbālā* 'cheat'
 חבל *hebel* 'rope': חבל *habl* 'rope'
 חבק *hābaq* 'embrace': חבק *aqqāfā* 'embrace'
 חבר *hibber* 'unite': חבב *abbārā* 'join up with', חבב *mahbār* 'as-
 sociation'
 חגר *hāgar* 'gird someone': חגר *aggārā* 'prohibit, stop'

- ገደገ *heḡder* 'room': አደረ *addārā* 'spend the night', ትዳር *tədar* 'livelihood', አስተዳደረ *astādaddārā* 'administer'
- ዘደደ *hāḏās* 'new': አደሰ *addāsā* 'renew', አዲስ *addis* 'new'
- ከሰ *hāl* 'dance round dances, turn upon': ሐውልት *hawəlt* 'column'
- ዘሰ *hūs* 'senses': ሐዋሳት *həwasat* 'senses'
- ዘዘ *hāzā(h)* 'see': አየ *ayyā* 'see', አስተያየት *astāyayāt* 'view'
- አጸገ *hātā* 'miss a mark', አጸገ *heṭ* 'sin': አግ *aṭṭa* 'miss, not find', ግጢአት *haṭiat* 'sin'
- ሃ *hay* 'living': ሕይወት *haywāt* 'life'
- ካል *hayil* 'power': ገይል *hayl* 'power, strength', አየለ *ayyālā* 'become strong', አያሌ *ayyale* 'a good many'
- ክ *hek* 'palate': አገክ *aññākā* 'chew'
- ክክ *hākak* 'scratch' (trans.): አከከ *akkākā* 'scratch' (intr.)
- ከከ *hākām* 'wise': ሀኪም *hakim* 'doctor', አከመ *akkāmā* 'treat medically'
- ከለ *hālāh* 'milk': አለለ *allābā* 'milk' (v.), አይብ *ayb* 'cheese'
- ከለ *hālam* 'dream' (v.): አለመ *allāmā* 'dream' (v.), ሐልም *həlm* 'dream' (n.)
- ካለ *hālap* 'pass by': አለፈ *allāfā* 'pass'
- ካለ *hālaš* 'draw off': ላለ *laṭā* 'strip off the base'
- አ *ham* 'father-in-law': አማት *amat* 'father-in-law, son-in-law'
- አ *ham* 'be warm': አመመ *ammāmā* 'be sick', አመም *əmām* 'illness'; አሞት *amot* 'bile'
- አማ *homeš* 'vinegar': ሆማጣጣ *homṭaṭṭa* 'sour'
- አማ *hāmaš* 'oppress': አመጠ *ammātā* 'be unjust, be violent'
- አማ (አማ) *hiṭ-hammeq* 'turn hither and thither': አመቀመቀ *amāqāmmāqā* 'be undecided'
- አማማ *hə'marmar* 'be reddened': አመር *amār* 'bay (horse)'
- አማ *hāmeš* 'five': አምስት *amməst* 'five', አምሳ *amsa* 'fifty', አሙስ *amus* 'Thursday'
- አማ *homeš* 'belly': አምስ *əms* 'vagina'
- አማ *hānaq* 'strangle': አነቀ *annāqā* 'strangle, suffocate'
- አማ *haser* 'diminish, decrease': አሳር *asar* 'penury', ከሰረ *kässārā* 'lose in business'
- አማ *hopən* 'the hollow of both hands': አፈነ *affānā* 'give something with both hands'
- አማ *hāpar* 'be ashamed': አፈረ *affārā* 'be ashamed, be timid'
- አማ *hāpar* 'dig': ቁፈረ *q"āffārā* 'dig'
- አማ *hāšā(h)* 'divide': አጠጠ *āṭṭātā* 'diminish'
- አማ *hošen* 'bosom': ሐሻን *hašan* 'baby', (ተ)ማጠን *(tā)maṭṭānā* 'seek protection'
- አማ *hāšaš* 'divide in groups': አጠጠ *āṭṭātā* 'diminish'
- አማ *hāšer* 'enclosure': አጠረ *aṭṭārā* 'make a fence'
- አማ *hoq* 'prescription, rule': ሐቅ *haqq* 'truth', ሐግ *həgg* 'religious law'
- አማ *horim* 'free ones': አራ *ara* 'free man'

- ארר *h^arā'im* 'dung' : አራ *arra* 'defecate'
 רב *hereb* 'sword' : አርበኛ *arbāñña* 'patriot'
 (ה)רר *heḥ^erim* 'seclude from society' : አረመ *arrāmā* 'prohibit'
 רר *hārar* 'be aglow' : አረረ *arrārā* 'burn', አሩር *arur* 'heat'
 רר *hāraš* 'plough' : አረሰ *arrāsā* 'plough' (v.), አርሻ *arša* 'field', ማረሻ *marāša* 'plough' (n.), አራሽ *aras* 'farmer'
 רר *hāšab* 'think' : አሰበ *assābā* 'think'
 רר *hāšā(h)* 'keep silence' : እሽ *ašš* 'silence'
 רר *hātam* 'seal' : አተመ *attāmā* 'seal, print', ማተም *mahtām* 'seal' (n.), ማተሚያ : ቤት *mattāmiya bet* 'printing press'

- רר *tābah* 'slaughter' : ጠባ *tābba* 'skin an animal'
 רר *tābal* 'dip into (a liquid)' : ጠበል *tābāl* 'holy water'
 רר *tēba* 'nature' : ጠባይ *tābay* 'nature'
 ר *tal* 'dew' : ጠል *tāl* 'dew'
 רר *tilfel* 'move' : (እን)ጠለጠለ (*an*)*tālāttālā* 'suspend'
 רר *tā'am* 'taste' : ጣመ *tamā* 'taste' (v.)
 רר *tā'an* 'load' (v.) : ማን *čanā* 'load' (v.), ጭነት *čanāt* 'load' (n.)
 רר *tippā* 'drop' (n.) : ጠፈጠፈ *tāffātāfā* 'drip'
 רר *tāpah* 'strike' : ጠፋ *tāffa* 'clap hands, slap in the face'
 רר *tiptep* 'drip' : ጠፈጠፈ *tāffātāfā* 'drip'
 רר *tārī* 'fresh, moist' : ጥሬ *tare* 'raw, crude'

- רא *yā'e* 'fitting, proper' : የዋህ *yāwah* 'meek, mild'
 ר *yad* 'hand' : እጅ *ağ* 'hand'
 רר *yēdīd* 'beloved' : ወደደ *wāddādā* 'like, love', ውድ *wādd* 'dear, expensive', ወዳጅ *wādağ* 'friend'
 רר *yāda* 'know' : እንኛ *añga* 'I don't know'
 רר **yāhaḥ* 'give' : see רה *haḥ*
 רר *yeza* 'sweat' : ወዛ *wāzza* 'perspire', ወዛ *wāz* 'perspiration'
 רר *yaḥad* 'together' : (ተ)ዋሐደ (*tā*)*waḥadā* 'be united'
 רר *yayin* 'wine' : ወይን *wāyn* 'grapes'
 רר *yākol* 'be able' : ጥለ *čalā* 'be able', ካላ, *kāhali* 'mighty'
 רר *yālāq* 'give birth' : ወለደ *wāllādā* 'give birth', ልጅ *lāğ* 'child', ትውልድ *tawləd* 'descent', ወንድ *wānd* 'male', ወንድም *wāndəmm* 'brother'
 רר *hif'il* הייל *hēlil* 'give a howl' : ወለለ *wālāle* 'scream of pain, groan'
 רר *yā'el* 'mountain goat' : ጥለ *wala* 'kind of deer'
 רר *yāšā* 'go out' : ወጣ *wāṭṭa* 'go out', ውጭ *wəčč* 'outside', መውጫ *māwča* 'exit'
 רר *yāqad* 'burn' : ማገደ *maggādā* 'use as fuel'
 רר *yāqaš* 'lay snares' : ወቀሰ *wāqqāsā* 'reprimand'
 רר *yārad* 'go down' : ወረደ *wārrādā* 'go down, descend'
 רר *yārā(h)* 'throw, cast' : ወረወረ *wārāwwārā* 'throw, throw away'
 רר *hōrā(h)* 'direct, teach' : ወሬ *wāre* 'news'

ירָה *yāreʾh* 'moon': ወር *wār* 'month'
 יֶרֶךְ *yāreḵ* 'upper thigh': ወርቕ *wārč* 'front leg of animal'
 יֶרֶק *yāroq* 'green': ወርቅ *wārq* 'gold'
 יֶרֶק *yāraq* 'spit': ምረቅ *māraq* 'spittle', ምረቅ *mārrāqā* 'bless'
 יֶרֶשׁ *yāraš* 'inherit': ወረሰ *wārrāsā* 'inherit', ርስት *rəst* 'personal land'
 (ה)וֹשִׁיט *hōšit* 'held out to': ሰጠ *sāṭṭā* 'give'
 יֶתֶר *yēṭer* 'sinew': ወተር *wātār* 'cord of musical instrument'
 נֹתַר *nōṭar* 'remain over': ወተር *wätro* 'always', ዘወተር *zāwätar*
 'usually, regularly'

כבד *kāḅeḍ* 'be heavy', כבד *kāḅeḍ* 'liver': ከበደ *kābbādā* 'be heavy',
 ሆድ *hod* 'liver'
 כבִּיר *kabbir* 'great, mighty': ከበረ *kābbārā* 'become honored'
 כֹּה *ko* 'here': ከ *kā* 'in'
 כָּהָה *kāḥā(h)* 'grow dim': *ሐካየ **hakāyā* 'be indolent'
 כֹּהֵן *kohen* 'priest': ካህን *kahən* 'priest'
 כוה *kāwā(h)* 'burn, scorch': ካወያ *kawayya* 'iron to press 'clotes''
 כּוֹכַב *kōkāḅ* 'star': ከከብ *kokāḅ* 'star'
 כּוּר *kūr* 'furnace': ካወር *kāwr* 'furnace'
 כִּהַד *kiḥeḍ* 'hide, conceal': ካደ *kadā* 'deny, betray'
 כָּחֹל *kāḥol* 'blue': ከአ *kʷal* 'antimony'
 כָּחַשׁ *kāḥaš* 'grow lean': ከሰ *kāssa* 'grow lean'
 כִּס *kis* 'pocket': ከሰ *kis* 'pocket'
 כִּכְּר *kikkār* 'round disc': (ተ-ገ)ከ-ረከ-ረ (*tān*)*kʷārākkʷārā* 'roll'
 כָּל *kol* 'all': ሁሉ *hullu* 'all'
 כָּלָא *kālā* 'restrain': ከለከለ *kālākkālā* 'prevent, prohibit'
 כִּלְאִים *kilʾayim* 'of two kinds': ሁለት *hulātt* 'two', ሃያ *haya* 'twenty'
 כִּלְיָה *kilyā* 'kidneys': ከላለት *kʷalalit* 'kidneys'
 כֻּמְזֵן *kammōn* 'cumin': ከሙን *kāmun* 'cumin'
 כֵּן *ken* 'yes': ሆነ *honā* 'be, become', ሁኔታ *huneta* 'state, condition'
 כִּנּוֹר *kinnōr* 'zither': ከራር *kərar* 'stringed musical instrument'.
 כֶּנֶף *kānəp* 'wing': ከንፍ *kənf* 'wing'
 כִּסַּח *kāsaḥ* 'cut off brushwood': ከሰከሰ *kāsākkāsā* 'cut into small
 pieces'
 כִּסַּס *kāsas* 'divide in portions': ከሰከሰ *kāsākkāsā* 'cut into small
 pieces'
 כִּפְלָיִם *kiplayim* 'double': ከረለ *kāffālā* 'divide, pay'
 כַּר *kar* 'basket-saddle': ከር *kor* 'saddle'
 כָּרָה *kārā(h)* 'purchase for, barter for': (ተ)ከራየ (*tā*)*kārāyyā* 'rent'
 כְּרֻב *kērūḅ* 'cherub': ከሩብ *kirub*, ከሩቤል *kirubel* 'cherub'
 כִּרְכַּב *karkoḅ* 'rim', כִּרְכַּב *karkeḅ* 'enclose': ከበב *kābbābā* 'enclose'
 כִּרְכַּר *kirker* 'move to and fro': (ተ-ገ)ከ-ረከ-ረ (*tān*)*kʷārākkʷārā* 'roll'
 כֶּרֶס *kērāʾayim* 'shank': ከርን *kərn* 'elbow'
 כֶּרֶשׁ *kāreš* 'belly': ከርሰ *kārs* 'belly'
 כתב *kāṭəḅ* 'write': ከተב *kāttābā* 'vaccinate', ከታב *kətab* 'amulet'

כתר *kāṭar* 'surround' : ከተረ *kāttārā* 'stop, make a dam'
 כתת *kāṭaṭ* 'crush' : ከተተ *kātākkātā* 'reduce to small pieces'

- ל *lē* 'to, for' : ለ *lā* 'to, for'
 לאה *lā'ā(h)* 'be weary' : ላላ *lalla* 'become loose, become slack'
 מלאך (מ) *mal'āk* 'messenger, angel' : ላክ *lakā* 'send', መላክ *mālak* 'angel',
 መላከተኛ *mālaktāñña* 'messenger'
 לב *leb* 'heart' : ልብ *labb* 'heart', ልባዎ *labbam* 'intelligent', ልቦና
labbona 'intelligence'
 לבה *labbā* 'flame'; see להב *lahab*
 לבש *lāḥaš* 'put on clothes' : ለበሰ *lābbāsā* 'put on clothes', ልብስ *ləbs*
 'clothes'
 להב *lahab* 'flame' : ላብ *lab* 'perspiration, sweat'; ለበለበ *lābällābā*
 'burn slightly', (ተ)ምበለበለ (*tām*)*bālābbālā* 'flare, blaze', ነበላባል
nābālbāl 'flame'
 להקה *lah'qā* 'seniors' : ላቶ *laqā* 'become more, surpass', ይልቅ *yəlq*
 'more', ትልቅ *təlləq* 'big'
 לוז *lūz* 'almond' : ሎז *loz* 'almond'
 לוח *lu'ḥ* 'board' : ሉክ *luk* 'sheet of paper'
 לוש *lāš* 'knead' : ለወሰ *lāwwāsā* 'mix, knead'
 לחץ *lāḥaš* 'squeeze, press' : ለጠለጠ *lāṭāllāṭā* 'compress, press into
 lumps'
 לילה *laylā* 'night' : ሌሊት *lelit*, ሌት *let* 'night'
 למד *lāmaḍ* 'get accustomed, learn' : ለመደ *lāmmādā* 'get accustomed',
 ልማድ *ləmad* 'custom, habit'
 לקח *lāqaḥ* 'take' : (ተ)ለቃ (*tā*)*lāqqa* 'borrow'
 לקק *lāqaq* 'lick' : ለቀለቀ *lāqāllāqā* 'rinse, polish'
 לשון *lāšōn* 'tongue' : ላሰ *lasā* 'lick', ምላሽ *mālas* 'tongue'
- מאה *me'ā* 'hundred' : መቶ *māto* 'hundred'
 מאזניים *mo'znayim* 'scale' : መዘነ *māzzānā* 'weigh, balance', ሚዛን
mizan 'scale'
 מאן *me'en* 'refuse' : መነ *mānnānā* 'retire from the world'
 מודד (הת) *hiṭmōḏeḏ* 'stretch oneself upon' : መደመደ *mādāmmādā* 'level,
 flatten'
 מה *ma* 'what?' : ምን *mən* 'what?'
 מהנדס *mēhandes* 'engineer' : መሀንዲስ *māhandis* 'engineer'
 מהיר *māhīr* 'skilled, quick' : (ተ)ማረ (*tā*)*marā* 'study', ተማሪ *tāmari*
 'student', ለስተማሪ *astāmari* 'teacher', ትምህርት *təmhərt* 'education,
 lesson', መምህር *māmḥər* 'teacher, professor'
 מת *meṭ* 'die' : מות *motā* 'die'
 מחל *māḥal* 'forgive' : ማለ *malā* 'swear'
 פך *māḥaš* 'smite, break to pieces' : (አ)ማፋ (ኛ) (*a*)*maṭā-čč* 'suffer the
 labor pains'
 מי *mī* 'who?' : ማ *ma*, ማን *man* 'who?'

- מלא *māle* 'be full' : מלא *molla* 'be full, fill'
 מלאך *mal'āk* 'messenger, angel'; see מלאך *lā'ak*
 מלט *mālāṭ* 'prove bald', מלט *nimlāṭ* 'escape' : מלל *mälläṭā* 'become bald', מלל *amälläṭā* 'escape'
 מלך *mālaḵ* 'rule' : מלל *mälläkā* 'possess', מלאך *amlak* 'God', מלל *amälläkā* 'worship', מלל *mälläkot* 'divinity'
 ממזר *mamzer* 'bastard' : מלל *mānāzzārā* 'become dissolute'
 מסכן *misken* 'poor, wretched' : מלל *māskin* 'poor, wretched'
 מסמר *masmer* 'nail' : מלל *māsmar* 'nail'
 מצא *māšā* 'find' : מלל *māṭṭā* 'come', מלל *amāṭṭā* 'bring'
 מצה *māšā(h)* 'drain out' : מלל *māṭṭāṭā* 'suck', מלל *māṭṭammāṭā* 'suck'
 מצוה *mišwā* 'commandment' : מלל *māšāwwātā* 'give alms'
 מצץ *māšaṣ* 'sip' : מלל *māṭṭāṭā* 'suck', מלל *māṭṭammāṭā* 'suck'
 מקל *maqḡel* 'stick, staff' : מלל *nāqqālā* 'pull out'
 מרס *māraṭ* 'pluck, pull off' : מלל *mārrāṭā* 'select, pick out'
 מרכבה *merkābā* 'chariot' : מלל *mārkāb* 'boat'
 מרק *mārāq* 'soup' : מלל *mārāq* 'soup, broth'
 מרר *mārar* 'be bitter', מר *mar* 'bitter' : מלל *mārrārā* 'be bitter'
 משור *maššōr*, מרס *massōr* 'saw' : מלל *māssar* 'ax'; see מרס *nāšar*
 משל *māšal* 'say a like one', מלל *nimšal* 'be like' : מלל *māssālā* 'seem, appear', מלל *māssale* 'proverb', מלל *māsaḡ* 'image', מלל *māslāne* 'representative'
 משש *māšaš* 'grope, feel through' : מלל *māssāsā* 'stroke, wipe, rub'
 מתי *māṭay* 'when?' : מלל *māčā* 'when?'
- נביא *nābī* 'prophet' : נבא *nābīy* 'prophet'
 נבע *nāba* 'bubble, flow' : נבא *nāba* 'tear' (n.)
 נגה *nāgaḡ* 'become dawn' : נבא *nāgga* 'become dawn', נבא *nāgā* 'tomorrow'
 נגח *nāgaḡ* 'gore' : נבא *wāgga* 'pierce, stab'
 נגש *nāgaš* 'exact tribute, drive to work' : נבא *nāggāsā* 'be king', נבא *nāgus* 'king'
 נדא *nāḡdā* 'detach, remove from' : נבא *nādda* 'goad, push, drive cattle'
 נדח *nāḡaḡ* 'thrust away' : נבא *nādda* 'goad, push, drive cattle'
 נץ *nāš* 'leave, depart' : נבא *nāwwāṭā* 'agitate, shake'
 נזה *nāzā(h)* 'spatter', נזה *hizzā(h)* 'sprinkle' : נבא *nāzza* 'flow, trickle'
 נחשת *nēḡošet* 'brass' : נבא *nas* 'brass'
 נטף *nāṭap* 'drop, drip' : נבא *nāṭṭābā* 'drip'
 נלב *nīb* 'speech' : נבא *nābbābā* 'resound, speak loud', נבא *anābbābā* 'read'
 נכא *nāḡā* 'smitten'; see נכא *nikkā(h)*
 נכה *nikkā(h)* 'be smitten', נכא *nāḡā* 'smitten' : נבא *nākka* 'touch, harm'
 נכל *nāḡal* 'act cunningly' : נבא *(tā)tānākkā* 'be cunning'
 נכר *nikkar* 'behave as stranger', נכר *neḡār* 'foreign country' : נבא *(a)nākkārā* 'wonder, be astonished'

- נמר *nāmer* 'leopard' : ነሞር *nāmər*, נבר *nābər* 'leopard'
 נסד *nissā(h)* 'test, try', ניסיון *nissāyōn* 'attempt' : מנסות *mānsut* 'temptation'
 נסר *nāsar* 'cut with the saw' : שרשר *šārāššārā* 'cut with a saw', מסר *māsar* 'saw'
 נפה *nāpā* 'sieve' : נף *nāffa* 'sift', מנף *wānfit* 'sieve'
 נפח *nāpāh* 'blow' : נף *nāffa* 'blow, inflate', מנף *wānaf* 'bellows'
 נפש *nepeš* 'soul' : נפח *nāffāsā* 'blow', נפש *nāfs* 'soul', נפח *nāfas* 'wind'
 נצה *nāšā(h)* 'fall in ruin', הצה *hiššāh* 'engage in struggle' : נח *nāččā* 'pluck out'
 נצה *nešāh* 'splendor, glory' : נח *nāṭṭa* 'be pure', נח *nāčč* 'white', נח *nāṣuh* 'clean'
 נצל *nišsal* 'be delivered', הציל *hiššil* 'tear away, deliver' : נח *nāṭṭālā* 'detach, make single, unfold', נח *nāṭṭāla* 'kind of toga which is not double'
 נקדה *nēquddā* 'dot' : נקד *nāq* 'four dots at the end of the sentence'
 נקם *nāqam* 'take vengeance' : נקם *qim* 'vengeance', נקם *(tā)qāyyāmā* 'hold a grudge'
 נקע *nāqa* 'become separated' : נקע *nāqqa* 'crack', מנע *mānē* 'spring of water'
 נקר *nāqar* 'bore' : נקע *wāqqārā* 'engrave a stone, hew a stone', מנע *mānāqqārā* 'dig out, hollow out'
 נשא *nāšā* 'lift' : (נ)שא *(tā)nāssa* 'rise, get up', נשא *tānsa'e* 'resurrection'
 נשך *nāšaḵ* 'bite' : נחש *nākkāsā* 'bite'
 נשר *nešer* 'hawk' : נשר *nāsər* 'hawk'
 נתק *nāṭaq* 'pull off, draw away' : נח *nāṭṭāqā* 'carry off, take off, snatch away'
- סבון *sabbōn* 'soap' : סבון *samuna* 'soap'
 סגד *sāgaḏ* 'prostrate oneself' : סגד *sāggādā* 'prostrate oneself'
 סגר *sāgar* 'close' : סגר *šāggārā* 'bolt the door'
 סדק *sādaq* 'cleave, split' : סדק *sānāṭṭāqā* 'split, crack'
 סדר *sidder* 'arrange' : סדר *sāddārā* 'arrange, put in order'
 סג סוג *sāg* 'fence' (v.) : סג *sagū* 'interwine, interweave'
 סחב *sāḥab* 'drag, pull' : סחב *sabā* 'pull, draw', סחב *šābo* 'wire'
 סייף *sayip* 'sword' : סייף *sāyf* 'sword'
 סכך *sāḵaḵ* 'block, shut off' : סכך *sāḵāssāḵā* 'cram, stuff'
 סוכר *sukkār* 'sugar' : סוכר *sukkār* 'sugar'
 סלה *selā*, technical term of music or recitation : סלה *sāl* 'method, manner'
 סלם *sullām* 'ladder' : סלם *māsālāl* 'ladder'
 ספוג *sēpog* 'sponge' : ספוג *sāfnūg* 'sponge'
 ספן *sāpan*, שפן *sāpan* 'cover, panel' : ספן *šāffānā* 'cover'
 ספר *sāpar* 'count, number' : ספר *sāffārā* 'measure'

- עבה *‘ābā(h)* ‘be thick’: **፳፻፩** *abbay* ‘Blue Nile’, **ታብየ** *tabbäyā* ‘be proud, be arrogant’, **ትዕቢት** *tə’bit* ‘pride, arrogance’
- עגל *‘egēl* ‘male young bull’: **ግልገል** *gəlgāl* ‘young of sheep or goat’
- דה *‘ādā(h)* ‘stride, pass’: **ማዶ** *mado* ‘the other side’
- עד *‘iwweḏ* ‘surround’, **עוד** *‘ōḏ* ‘again, once more’: **፳፻፩** *awd* ‘cycle’
- עד·עוד *‘eḏ* ‘witness’: **አየደ** *ayyādā* ‘define, determine’
- עולם *‘ōlām* ‘world’: **፻፲፱** *alām* ‘world’, **ለዘላለም** *lāzālālām* ‘for ever’, **ዘላለማዊ** *zālā’alāmawi* ‘eternal’
- עוף *‘ōp* ‘bird’: **ዎፍ** *wof*, **ዮፍ** *of* ‘bird’
- עור *‘iwwer* ‘blind’: **አውር** *əwwar* ‘blind’, **ታወረ** *tawwārā* ‘be blind’
- עורב *‘ōreb* ‘crow’: **ቁራ** *qura* ‘crow’
- עטש *‘itfeš* ‘sneeze’: **አነጠሰ** *anāṭṭāsā* ‘sneeze’
- עין *‘ayin* ‘eye’: **፻፲፱** *ayn* ‘eye’
- על *‘al* ‘on, upon’: **ላይ** *lay* ‘on, upon’, **ለዕለ** *lə’ul* ‘Highness’
- עלוקה *‘ālūqā* ‘leech’: **አለትት** *alāqt* ‘leech’
- עמוד *‘ammūd* ‘column’: **፻፱፩** *amd* ‘column’
- עמק *‘āmoq* ‘deep’: **አመቀ** *ammāqā* ‘press down with the hand’
- ענק *‘ānāq* ‘necklace’: **አንገት** *angāt* ‘neck’
- עץ *‘eš* ‘wood’: **አንጨት** *ənčāt* ‘wood’
- עצב(ו) *ne’əṣəb* ‘be grieved’: **አጠብ** *əṭub*, interjection of surprise and admiration
- עצד(מ) *ma’əṣāḏ* ‘billhook (for cutting wood)’: **አጨደ** *äččādā* ‘mow grass’, **ማጭድ** *mačəd* ‘sickle’
- עצם *‘eṣem* ‘bone’: **አጥንት** *aṭənt* ‘bone’
- עקב *‘āqəb* ‘knobby ground’: **አቀበት** *aqābāt* ‘hill, uphill’
- עקד *‘āqad* ‘tie, bind’: **አገደ** *aggādā* ‘prohibit, stop, bar’
- ערב *‘ārəb* ‘become evening’, **ערב** *‘ereb* ‘evening’, **מערב** *ma’ārəb* ‘west’: **ዐረብ** *arräbā* ‘set (sun)’, **ምዕራብ** *mə’rab* ‘west’, **፻፲፱** *arb* ‘Friday’
- ערבון *‘erāḥōn* ‘pledge’: **፻፲፱** *arābon* ‘deposit, pledge’
- עשר *‘əšer* ‘ten’: **አሥር** *assər* ‘ten’, **አሥራት** *asrat* ‘tithe’
- עתר *‘āṭər* ‘perfume’: **ዕጥን** *əṭan* ‘incense’
- פאה *pe’ā* ‘side, rim’: **፩ት** *fit* ‘face, front’
- פדה *pādā(h)* ‘ransom, redeem’: **፩ጽ** *fäḡḡä* ‘consume, finish’
- פה *pə* ‘mouth’: **አፍ** *af* ‘mouth’
- פוז *pāzaz* ‘be agile, jump, dance’: **(ት)፩ረዘዘ** *(tä)färəzzäzä* ‘be joyful’
- פחם *pəḥām* ‘charcoal’: **፩መ** *famā* ‘become glowing’, **ፍም** *fəm* ‘embers’
- פטר *pāṭar* ‘escape from, set free’: **፩ጠረ** *fäṭṭārā* ‘create’
- פלה(ג) *nīplā(h)* ‘be treated differently’: **፩ለ፩ለ** *fäläffälä* ‘shell with the fingers, extract a thorn’
- פלט *pālat* ‘discharge’: **፩ለጠ** *fälläṭä* ‘split’
- פלפל *pīlpel* ‘pepper’: **በርበረ** *bärbärre* ‘pepper’
- פלש *pālaš* ‘penetrate’, *pilleš* ‘make a hole’: **፩ለሰ** *fälläsä* 1) ‘emigrate, disperse’; 2) ‘dig the earth with the hands’
- פנה *pānā(h)* ‘turn toward’: **፩ንታ** *fāntä* ‘turn, place, share’

- פצה *pāṣā(h)* 'open the mouth': **ፈፈ** *fäččä* 'grind', **ወፍጮ** *wäfčo* 'mill'
 פצה *pāṣah* 'break to pieces': **ፈጠፈጠ** *fätäffätä* 'break the shell', **ፈፈ** *fäččä* 'grind'
 פצץ *pāṣaš* 'shatter': **ፈጠፈጠ** *fätäffätä* 'break the shell', **ፈፈ** *fäččä* 'grind'
 פקד *pāqad* 'go to see, long for': **ፈቀደ** *fäqqädä* 'want, wish'
 פקע *pāqa* 'split': **ፈቃ** *fäqqa* 'cut a vein'
 (נ)פרד *niprad* 'separate': **ፈፈፈ** *färrädä* 'judge'
 פרט *pāraṭ* 'separate into parts': **ፈፈጠ** *färrätä* 'burst, break open'
 פרי *pēri* 'fruit': **ፍፌ** *färe* 'fruit'
 פרפר *pirper* 'move convulsively': **(ተገ)ፈፈፈፈ** *(tän)färäffärä* 'struggle (a slaughtered animal)'
 פרפר *pirper* 'break': **ፈፈፈፈ** *färäffärä* 'crumble', **ፍፍፋፋ** *fəṛəffari* 'crumbs'
 פרק *pāraq* 'tear away from': **(አ)ፈፈፈፈ** *(a)fäṛarräqä* 'bring about a split between two friends', **ፈፈፈፈ** *färäqqäqä* 'split with a wedge'
 (ה)פר *heper* 'break, burst': **ፈፈፈፈ** *färäffärä* 'crumble, break in small pieces'
 פרש *pereš* 'contents of the stomach': **ፈርሽ** *färs* 'contents of the stomach'
 פרש *pārāš* 'horse, horseman': **ፈርሽ** *färäs* 'horse'
 פרש *porāš* 'be divided in parts': **ፈርሽ** *färräsä* 'be destroyed'
 פתה *pittā(h)* 'seduce': **ፍተውት** *fətwät* 'desire'
 פתח *pāṭah* 'open': **ፈተ** *fätta* 'release, untie, divorce', **ፍች** *fəč* 'explanation, divorce', **ፍተት** *fətat* 'absolution'
 פתל *pāṭal* 'twist': **ፈተለ** *fättälä* 'spin'
 פתפת *pīṭpeṭ* 'crumble': **ፈተፈተ** *fätäffätä* 'crumble'
 פתת *pāṭaṭ* 'crumble': **ፈተፈተ** *fätäffätä* 'crumble'
- צבא *šāḥā(')* 'army': **ጠብ** *ṭāb* 'quarrel, fight'
 צבט *šāḥaṭ* 'seize': **ጨበጠ** *čäbbätä* 'grasp, grab'
 צבר *šāḥar* 'heap up, accumulate': **ጨመረ** *čämmärä* 'add, increase'
 צדק *šāḍaq* 'have a just cause': **ሥፈደ** *šäddäqä* 'become just', **(ተ)መሥፈደ** *(tä)mäšaddäqä* 'become pious'
 צוה *šiwwä(h)* 'call up, give an order': **(ተ)ጻውተ** *(tä)čawwätä* 'chat, converse, play'
 צוה *šawah* 'cry loud': **ጮኸ** *čohä* 'shout'
 צום צם *šām* 'fast' (v.): **ጠመ** *ṭomä* 'fast' (v.), **ጠፃ** *ṭom* 'fast' (n.)
 (ה)ציץ *hešiq* 'bring into straits, oppress': **ጨቀጨቀ** *čäqäččäqä* 'annoy, nag'
 צינור *šinōq* 'iron collar, pillory': **ጨነቀ** *čännäqä* 'embarrass, oppress'
 צל *šel* 'shadow': **ጥለ** *ṭäla* 'shadow, shade'
 צלחת *šalahat* 'dish, plate': **ሥሐል** *šahäl* 'bowl, basin'
 צלל *šälal* 'clarify': **ጠለለ** *tällälä* 'be filtered, be purified'
 צלמות *šalmūt* 'darkness': **ጨለመ** *čällämä* 'be dark', **ጠለመ** *tällämä* 'be dark', **ጠፂ** *ṭäyyämä* 'be dark', **ጠፂ** *ṭäyäm* 'dark'

- צללים *šelšēlīm* 'sistrum' : ጸናጽል *šānaṣəl* 'sistrum'
 צמא *šāme* 'be thirsty' : ጠግ *tāmma* 'be thirsty'
 צמד *šamaḏ* 'join, attach' : ጠመደ *tāmmādā* 'yoke oxen', ጥምድ *təmd* 'pair of oxen'
 צמת *šamaṭ* 'silence' (v.) : ጨመተ *čāmmātā* 'be silent'
 צנן *šā'an* 'load' : ርኅ *čanā* 'load' (v.), ርኅ-ት *čənāt* 'load' (n.)
 צעף *šā'ip* 'wrapper, shawl' : አጠፈ *aṭṭāfā* 'fold, bend'
 צער *ša'ar* 'pain, trouble' : ጣረ *ṭarā* 'be afflicted, be unhappy'
 צפה *šippā(h)* 'overlay, plate' : ጠፈጠፈ *ṭāfāṭṭāfā* 'pave a road, cover a surface'.
 צפן *šāpan* 'hide' : ጨፈፈ *čāffiffānā* 'cover the eyes, close the eyes'
 צפוף *šāpūp* 'compact, crowded' : ጠበበ *ṭābbābā* 'be narrow, be tight'
 צפצפה *šipšep* 'whistle' : (አ)ፏፏ (a)ፑፑ *aččā* 'whistle'
 צפרן *šipporeṇ* 'nail' : ጥፍር *ṭəfər* 'nail, claw'
 צרח *šārah* 'cry, shout' : ጠረ *ṭarra* 'call, call up'
 צרר *šārar* 'show hostility' : ጸረ : ጣርያም *šārā maryam* 'Protestant', lit. 'enemy of Mary'
- קבל *qibbel* 'receive' : (ተ)ቀበለ (ṭā)qābbālā 'accept, receive'
 קבע *qāḅa* 'deceive' : ቀባ *qābba* 'anoint, deceive', ቅቤ *qəbe* 'butter', ቅባት *qəbat* 'grease'
 קבר *qāḅar* 'bury' : ቀበረ *qābbārā* 'bury', ቀብር *qābr* 'funeral', መቃብር *māqabər* 'cemetery, grave'
 קדד *qāḏaḏ* 'cut' : ቀደደ *qāddādā* 'tear, tear off', ቀረደደ *qārāddādā* 'cut, cut into strips'
 קדם *qāḏam* 'be first' : ቀደመ *qāddāmā* 'be first, come first', ቀደሞ *qādmō* 'some time ago', ቀደሜ *qəddame* 'Saturday', መቅደም *māqdām* 'preface'
 קדש *qāḏas* 'be holy' : ቀደሰ *qāddāsā* 'bless, sanctify', ቅዱስ *qəddus* 'holy', ቅዱሴ *qəddase* 'liturgy', መቅደሰ *māqdās* 'sanctuary'
 קובע *qōba* 'helmet' : ቅብ *qob* 'skullcap'
 קוה *qiwwā(h)* 'wait' : ቁየ *q"āyyā* 'wait, last'
 קול *qōl* 'voice' : ቃል *qal* 'word, voice'
 קום, קם *qām* 'stand, stand up' : ቆመ *qomā* 'stand, stand up', ቁመት *qumāt* 'height', መቆማ *māqomiya* 'stop' (n.)
 קר, קור *qār* 'dig for water' : ቁረቁረ *q"ārāqq"ārā* 'pierce, make a hole'
 קטב *qetēḅ* 'sting' : ቀነጠጠ *qānāṭṭābā* 'tear out, pick by pinching'
 קטן *qāṭon* 'be small' : ቀነ *qāṭānā* 'be thin', ቀጥጥ *qāččən* 'thin', ጠቃቀነ *ṭāqaqqānā* 'be small, be very small'
 קטף *qāṭap* 'pluck off (ears of corn)' : ቀጠፈ *qāṭṭāfā* 'pick (flowers, leaves)'
 קטקט *qitqet* 'spread out by beating' : ቀጠቀጠ *qāṭāqqāṭā* 'break, pound, hammer'
 קינה *qīnā* 'elegy, dirge' : ቅኔ *qəne* 'hymn, poetry'
 קלה *qālā(h)* 'roast' : ቁለ *q"ālla* 'roast, parch'

- קלל *qālal* 'be light', קל *qal* 'light, easy': ቀለለ *qāllālā* 'be light', አቃለለ *aqqallālā* 'diminish, despise'
- קלס *qilles* 'disdain, jeer at': (ተ)ሳለቀ (*tā*)*sallāqā* 'jest'
- קלפס *qēlippā* 'peel' (n.): ቊልፊት *q"ālfāt* 'foreskin', ቅርፍት *qərḥāt* 'peel' (n.)
- קלקל *qilqel* 'shake': ቀለቀለ *qālaqqālā* 'mix'
- קמח *qemah* 'flour': ቃመ *qamā* 'swallow without chewing'
- קמל *qāmal* 'be taken by lice': ቅማል *qəmal* 'louse'
- קמצוץ *qamšūš* 'bent up': (ተ)ቀመጠ (*tā*)*qāmmātā* 'sit'
- קנא *qinne* 'be jealous': ቀና *qānna* 'be jealous', (ተ)መቀኘ (*tā*)*māqāññā* 'be jealous'
- קפד *qipped* 'roll up': ቀፈፈፈ *qāfāddādā* 'bind'
- קצב *qāṣab* 'cut off': ቀነጠ *qānāṭṭābā* 'tear out, pick by pinching'
- קצב *qīṣā(h)* 'cut off': ቀፈ *qāḥḥā* 'cut', ቀጠጠ *qāṭṭāṭā* 'break, cut, shear sheep'
- קצץ *qāṣaš* 'cut off': ቀፈ *qāḥḥā* 'cut', ቀጠጠ *qāṭṭāṭā* 'break, cut, shear sheep'
- קצר *qāṣar* 'reap the harvest': ቁነጠ *q"ānāṭṭārā* 'take a pinch'
- קצר *qāṣār* 'short': አጠረ *aṭṭārā* 'be short', አጭር *aḫḫər* 'short'
- קרב *qārāb* 'be close, be near': ቀረበ *qārrābā* 'be close, be near'
- קרבן *qorbān* 'sacrifice': ቊርባን *q"ərban* 'eucharist', ቁረበ *q"ārrābā* 'receive the sacrament'
- קרח *qārāḥ* 'make bald': ቁራ *q"arra* 'make a cut with a razor'
- קרטם *qirṭem* 'cut the borders': ቁረጠመ *q"ärāṭṭāmā* 'grind with the teeth'
- קרן *qerēn* 'horn': ቀንድ *qānd* 'horn'
- קרי(ה) *hiqrīs* 'split': ቁረሰ *q"ārrāsā* 'break off the bread', ቁርሰ *qurs* 'breakfast'
- קרץ *qāraš* 'pinch, shape': ቁረጠ *q"ārrāṭā* 'cut, decide', ቀረጠ *qārrāṭā* 'carve, engrave'
- קשר *qāšar* 'bind, tie': ቋጠረ *q"āṭṭārā* 'make a knot'
- קשת *qešēṭ* 'bow': ቀሰት *qāst* 'arc'
- ראה *rā'ā(h)* 'see': ራእይ *ra'ay* 'vision', አርእያ *araya* 'symbol, example', ትርእይት *tərəyt*, ትርእት *tər'it* 'scene of play, exhibition, display'
- ראש *rō'()* 'head': ራስ *ras* 'head', ትራስ *təras* 'pillow', አርእስት *ar'əst* 'title of a subject, subject, topic', እርሱ *ərsu* 'he'
- רב רב *raḥ* 'many, numerous': ረባ *rābba* 'increase, become profitable'
- רבה *rāḥā(h)* 'become many, become numerous': ረባ *rābba* 'increase, become profitable'
- רביבים *rēḥibīm* 'dew as heavy as rain': ረበረበ *rābārrābā* 'sprinkle slightly, rain slightly'
- רגל *reḡel* 'foot': እግር *əḡər* 'foot'
- רגמה *rigmā* 'shouting crowd': ረገመ *rāggāmā* 'curse' (v.)
- רגע *rāḡa'* 'come to rest': ረጋ *rāḡga* 'coagulate, become calm', እርገ *ərḡo* 'coagulated milk'

- רגע *rāga* 'stir' : (ተ)ḨḨḨ (tā)rāgārrāgā 'swagger'
 רם, רם *rām* 'be high' : ḨḨḨḨ *aryam* 'high place'
 רץ, רץ *rāṣ* 'run' : ḨḨ *roṣā* 'run'
 רחם *rāham* 'have compassion' : ḨḨ *marā* 'forgive', ḨḨḨḨ *mahrāt* 'forgiveness'
 רחק *rāhaq* 'be far' : Ḩ-Ḩ *raqā* 'be far, be distant', ḨḨ-ḨḨ *rəqāt* 'distance'
 רטב *rāṭab* 'become moist' : ḨḨḨ *rāṭābā* 'be moist, be damp', ḨḨḨḨ *aṭab* 'moist'
 רמון *rimmōn* 'pomegranate' : ḨḨḨ *roman* 'pomegranate'
 רסס *rāsas* 'sprinkle' : Ḩ-Ḩ *rasā* 'be wet'
 רעב *rā'eḅ* 'hungry' : Ḩ-Ḩ *rabā* 'be hungry', Ḩ-Ḩ *rab* 'hunger'
 רעד *rā'ad* 'tremble' : Ḩ-Ḩ *radā* 'tremble, quake'
 רפא *rāpā* 'heal' : ḨḨḨ *mārfe* 'needle, injection'
 רופף *rāpep* 'shake' : ḨḨḨḨ *rāḫrāḫā* 'strew plentifully'
 (ת)רפק *hiṭrappeq* 'lean' : ḨḨ-Ḩ *rāḫḫāqā* 'sit down to refection, sit at the table'
 רק *raq* 'thin' : ḨḨḨ *rāqqāqā* 'become minute', ḨḨḨ *rāqiq* 'minute, fine'
 רקד *rāqaḏ* 'skip about' : ḨḨḨ *rāggāṭā* 'tread on, kick', ḨḨḨḨ *argəṣṣa* 'a kick'
 רשע *rāša* 'become guilty' : ḨḨ *rāssa* 'forget'

- שבע *śāba* 'be satiated with food' : ḨḨ *sābba* 'grow fat'
 שחק *śāhaq* 'laugh, play' : ḨḨ *saqā* 'laugh'
 שטן *śāṭān* 'Satan, devil' : ḨḨḨḨ *sāṭṭān* 'Satan'
 שיבה *śēḅā* 'grey hair' : ḨḨḨ *śābbātā* 'have grey hair'
 שם, שם *śām* 'place' : ḨḨḨ *śomā* 'appoint to an office'
 שך *śek* 'thorn' : ḨḨḨ *əšoh* 'thorn'
 שכה *śākā(h)* 'look out' : ḨḨḨḨ *māskot* 'window'
 שכל *śikkel* 'lay crosswise' : ḨḨḨ *sākkālā* 'tie the legs of the animal', ḨḨḨḨ *sānākkālā* 'bind the two hind legs'
 שכר *śākar* 'hire' : ḨḨḨḨ *aškār* 'servant'
 שעורה *śē'ōrā* 'barley' : ḨḨḨ *sānde* 'wheat'
 שפן *śāpan* 'hide' : ḨḨḨ *šāffānā* 'cover'
 שק *śaq* 'sack' : ḨḨ *śāqq* 'sack'
 שרג *śārag* 'interwine' : (Ḩ)ḨḨḨ (a)sāggārā 'catch fish with a hook'
 שרט *śāraṭ* 'make incisions' : ḨḨḨ *sārrāṭā* 'pass through, penetrate'
 שרק *śāraq* 'be red' : ḨḨḨ *sārrāqā* 'rise (sun)', ḨḨḨḨ *māšraq* 'east'

- שאל *šā'al* 'ask' : (ת)ḨḨ (tā)sālā 'take a vow', ḨḨḨ *sālāt* 'vow'
 שבח *šibbaḅ* 'glorify' : ḨḨḨḨ *səbhat* 'glory'
 שבת *šābaṭ* 'beat a tree in harvesting its olives', שבט *šēḅeṭ* 'rod' : ḨḨḨḨ *sānābbāṭā* 'remove the superficial substance, chip'
 שבלת *šibboleṭ* 'ear of corn' : ḨḨḨ *sābəl* 'ear of corn'
 שבוע *šēḅa* 'seven' : ḨḨḨ *sābat* 'seven', ḨḨ *sāba* 'seventy', ḨḨḨ *suba'e* 'week, retreat lasting a week'
 שבר *šāḅar* 'break' : ḨḨḨ *sābbārā* 'break'

- שבת *šabbāt* 'Saturday': סַבְּאֵת *sānbūt* 'Sabbath, Sunday', סַנְאֵב-בַּאֲתָ *sānāb-bātā* 'stay, remain', תִּסְנַבְּבַאֲתָ *tāsānabbātā* 'take leave'
 שדד *šādaḏ* 'devastate, deal violently with': סַדְּדַאדָּ *sāddādā* 'send, banish', סַדְּדַאֲתָ *saddāt* 'banishment, exile'
 שוק *šūq* 'market': סֻּק *suq* 'shop'
 שחק *šāḥaq* 'pulverize': ṣḥḥḥ *šāqāššāqā* 'decorticate, bark'
 שחת *šāḥaṭ* 'spoil, ruin': סַאֲתָ *satā* 'err, make a mistake, miss', סַאֲתַתָּ *satāt* 'mistake'
 שטח *šāṭaḥ* 'spread out': (ח)סַאֲתָ *(a)sāṭṭa* 'spread out, lay out'
 השתין *hištīn* 'urinate': ṣḥṣḥ *šāḥḥā* 'urinate'
 שכם *šekēm* 'shoulder': (ת)סַאֲכַמָּ *(tā)šākkāmā* 'carry', סַאֲכַמָּ *šākām* 'load'
 שכן *šākan* 'settle down, stay at a place': סַאֲכַנָּ *sākkānā* 'settle (liquid)'
 שכר *šākar* 'become drunk': סַאֲכַרָּ *sākkārā* 'become drunk'
 שלהבת *šalhebet*; see להב *lahab*
 שלום *šālōm* 'peace': סַאֲלַמָּ *sāllāmā* 'pacify', סַאֲלַמָּ *sālam* 'peace', סַאֲלַמַּתָּ *sālamta* 'greetings'
 שלח *šelāḥ* 'javelin': סַאֲלַחָּ *sālla* 'become sharp', סַאֲלַחָּ *salā* 'sharpen', סַאֲלַחָּ *sālāt* 'blade of knife', סַאֲלַחָּ *šolā* 'be sharp'
 שליט *šālāṭ* 'dominate over': סַאֲלַחָּ *sāllāṭā* 'be successful, turn out well'
 שולטן *šulṭān* 'power': סַאֲלַחָּ *sāllāṭānā* 'be skilled, be civilized'
 שיליה *šilyā* 'after birth': סַאֲלַחָּ *šal* 'embryo'
 שילף *šālap* 'draw out': סַאֲלַחָּ *sāllābā* 'castrate, mutilate'
 שלש *šāloš* 'three': סַאֲלַחָּ *sōst* 'three', סַאֲלַחָּ *sālasa* 'thirty', סַאֲלַחָּ *sāllāsā* 'do for the third time', סַאֲלַחָּ *sallase* 'Trinity', סַאֲלַחָּ *siso* 'a third'
 שלשלת *šalšelet* 'chain': סַאֲלַחָּ *sānsālāt* 'chain'
 שם *šem* 'name': סַאֲמָ *sām* 'name', סַאֲמַתָּ *asmat* 'magic, sorcery', סַאֲמַתָּ *sāyyāmā* 'name, give a name'
 (נ)שמד *nišmaḏ* 'be destroyed': סַאֲמַסָּ *dāmāssāsā* 'wipe out, destroy'
 שמת *šāmaṭ* 'let loose, let drop, let fall': סַאֲמַתָּ *šāmāṭṭā* 'strip off leaves'
 שמים *šāmayim* 'sky': סַאֲמַיָּ *sāmay* 'sky, heaven', סַאֲמַיָּ *sāmayawi* 'blue'
 שמונה *šēmone* 'eight': סַאֲמַנָּ *sāmmānt* 'eight', סַאֲמַנָּ *sāmanya* 'eighty', סַאֲמַנָּ *sāmmānt* 'week', סַאֲמַנָּ *sāmon* 'a few days'
 שמע *šāma* 'hear': סַאֲמַיָּ *sāmma* 'hear', תִּסְמַמָּ *tāsmamma* 'agree', סַאֲמַמַּנָּ *sāmmānnāt* 'agreement', סַאֲמַתָּ *sāmet* 'feeling'
 שני *šenī* 'second': סַאֲנָ *sāñño* 'Monday'
 שעה *šā'ā* 'hour': סַאֲתָ *sā'at*, סַאֲתָ *sat* 'hour, watch'
 השתעל *hištā'el* 'cough': סַאֲלַחָּ *salā* 'cough'
 שפט *šāpaṭ* 'decide, settle a dispute, judge': סַאֲפַאֲתָּ *šāffāṭā* 'deceive, use deceit'
 שרץ *šāraṣ* 'swarm': סַאֲרַחָּ *sārrāṭā* 'suffuse'
 שרש *šoreš* 'root': סַאֲרָ *sār* 'root, sinew'
 שש *šeš* 'six': סַאֲדָסָּ *sāddās* 'six', סַאֲדָסָּ *sādsa*, סַאֲדָסָּ *sāssa*, סַאֲדָסָּ *sālsa* 'sixty', סַאֲדָסָּ *sādās* 'sixth'

- שתף *šittep* 'join in partnership' : (ተ)ሳተፈ (*tä*)*sattäfä* 'participate'
 שתר *šāṭar* 'break out, burst' : ሰነተረ *sänättärä* 'tear, rip'
 תאריך *ta'arik* 'date' : ታሪክ *tarik* 'story, marvel'
 תיבה *teḅä* 'ark' : ታቦት *tabot* 'ark'
 תולע *tölä* 'worm' : ትል *täl* 'worm'
 תור *tör* 'turn' : ተራ *tära* 'turn'
 תחת *taḥaṭ* 'under' : ታች *tačč* 'under', ተሐተ *tāhatä* 'be humble', ትሐት *tähut* 'humble'
 תלם *teḷem* 'furrow' : ተለመ *tällämä* 'furrow' (v.), ትልም *täləm* 'furrow' (n.)
 תמול *tēmöl* 'yesterday' : ትማለም *təmaləm* 'yesterday'
 תמר *tāmār* 'date' : ተምር *tāmər* 'date'
 תף *top* 'tambourine' : ድቤ *däbbe* 'tambourine'
 תפוח *tappuḥ* 'apple' : ትፋሕ *tafah* 'apple'
 תפת *topeṭ* 'spittle' : ትፋ *täffa* 'spit', እትፋ : አለ *ətəff alä* 'spit'
 תקע *täqa* 'thrust, clap hands' : ጠቃ *täqqa* 'hit with a small stone the big stone serving as bell'
 תרגם *tirgem* 'translate' : ተረገመ *tärägg'amä* 'translate'
 תרתר *tirter* 'crumble, cast loose earth' : ተረተረ *tärättärä* 'cleave asunder, plough for the first time'.
 תשעה *tiš'ä* 'nine' : ዘጠኝ *zäṭāññ* 'nine'

Im gleichen Verlag:

An Aramaic Handbook

Edited by FRANZ ROSENTHAL

(Porta Linguarum Orientalium, Band X)

Part I/1 : 1967. XII, 70 Seiten, 1 Ausklapptafel

Part I/2 : 1967. VI, 84 Seiten, broschiert zusammen DM 24,—

Part II/1 : 1967. VI, 88 Seiten, 1 Ausklapptafel

Part II/2 : 1967. VI, 128 Seiten, broschiert zusammen DM 28,—

**An Introduction to the Comparative Grammar
of the Semitic Languages**

by SABATINO MOSCATI

Second Printing

(Porta Linguarum Orientalium, Band VI)

1969. VIII, 185 Seiten, broschiert ca. DM 28,—

ERNST HAMMERSCHMIDT

Äthiopien

Christliches Reich zwischen Gestern und Morgen

1967. XII, 186 Seiten und 8 Tafeln sowie 1 Frontispiz
und 1 Karte als Ausklapptafel, broschiert DM 28,—

Kleines Wörterbuch des Christlichen Orients

Unter Mitwirkung von PAUL KRÜGER

herausgegeben von JULIUS ASSEFALG

1969. Ca. 450 Seiten, Kl.-8°, Leinen ca. DM 36,—

AUGUST KLINGENHEBEN

Deutsch-Amharischer Sprachführer

nebst einer grammatischen Einführung ins Amharische

1966. 169 Seiten, Kl.-8°, broschiert DM 24,—

WOLF LESLAU

An Amharic Conversation Book

1965. VII, 169 Seiten, broschiert DM 24,—

WOLF LESLAU

Amharic Textbook

1967 (1968). XVIII, 675 Seiten mit 30 Tabellen, Leinen DM 88,—

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN